"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today, colder; Wednesday, fair; fresh to strong south winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,814. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GUTIERREZ HEADS A NEW REVOLT

Denounces Villa as Mexican Dictator and Aims to Overthrow Carranza.

TRIED TO WIN OBREGON

But the Victor of Puebla Was Loyal to Carranza and Imprisoned Emissaries.

CALL TO CONVENTIONISTS

Ex-President's Proclamation Condemns Political Murders and Brigandage of Villa and Zapata.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Why Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez broke with Gen. Francisco Villa, abandoned office as Provisional President of Mexico and fled from Mexico City in the small hours of Saturday morning, is told in a long narrative written by Gutierrez and cabled to Washington today. It is a sensational story, teeming with charges against Villa and Emiliano Zapata. They are accused of murdering prominent Mexicans and of condoing robbery and pillage. In desperation, Gutierrez, according to his own account, was obliged to flee from the capital. He had sought aid from the Carranza forces to help him resist the control that Villa and Zapata had established over every branch of the Government, making Gutierrez a mere figurehead, and it is evident from the story told by the self-deposed President that he feared that this action would be discovered, and that he would be put to death.

The full text of the graphic narrative of Gutierrez was obtained tonight by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was written by President Gutierrez on the eve of his departure from the Mexican capital. It is in the form of a proclamation or manifesto that Gen. Gutierrez promised to publish when he sent his three emissaries to Gen. Obregon and Aguilar with a proposition for combination with them and Gens. Robles and Blanco against the Villistas and Zapatistas.

A copy of the Gutierrez proclamation, which was not promulgated because Gen. Obregon accepted the emissaries sent to the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz, Gen. Carranza today cabled the full text of the Gutierrez proclamation to Señor Elisio Arredondo, chief of the Carranza agency in Washington, and its contents have been brought to the attention of Secretary Bryan.

After reciting the manner in which Villa, after having received from President Gutierrez the appointment of chief of the Conventionist military forces, made himself independent of the President, the proclamation describes the arrest by Villa of Gen. Alberto Garcia Aragon, Governor of the National Palace, and continues:

"Immediately upon my knowledge of the arrest, I ordered Gen. Villa to release him, and the latter promised to comply with my orders; but a few hours later he delivered the prisoner to Gen. Emiliano Zapata, who ordered his execution without any formality of law. The forces of Gen. Zapata, pursuant to orders from him, took on the following night from the home of Gen. Aragon one of his servants to execute him also, menacing the family of the victim, which had to conceal itself to avoid further vegeance.

The Execution of Prof. Berlange.

"Being completely wanting in forces who could obey an order of arrest against individuals who had thousands of men under their command, I was compelled to remain inactive in regard to the above-mentioned crime; and only a few days later I was informed that another member of the convention, one of the most distinguished because of his devotion and intelligence, Prof. David Berlange, had also been murdered a few nights before, having been taken out of the Restaurant Silvain by forces of Gen. Villa. In consideration of this new outrage, I called a meeting of the Cabinet in order to discuss the measures which should be adopted.

"Although we were as helpless as in the former case, I brought to the attention of Gen. Villa that we were all decided to cause the Government to be respected and to secure the punishment of those guilty of the above-mentioned assassinations. Before giving us a definite answer, Gen. Villa left the City of Mexico and went to Guadalajara, where he was guilty of similar crimes. Zapata had long since left the capital and for the time we decided to reserve punishment for the above crimes until such time as the Government should be stronger. However, the members of the Aguascalientes convention, justly alarmed, informed me that they desired to change their residence to the city of San Luis Potosi, where there were, though not very strong, sufficient elements to afford them safety.

"A large number of the members of the convention proceeded to the above city, and Gen. Villa, having been informed by his agents of what had happened, had the audacity to issue orders of arrest and execution against persons whose immunity was absolute and who were the source from which Villa derived the authority with which he is invested. In view of these terrible orders, the delegates in person, carrying the flag of the convention, called for protection on Gen. Antonio Villareal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, where they are at present awaiting an opportunity which may permit them to exercise their functions with dignity and freedom from the despotism of party leaders which seems to have taken possession of the country.

'A Ferocious Military Dictatorship.'

"A ferocious military dictatorship is the only semblance of government. There have been no elections nor municipal freedom, and one thing has been especially neglected, that is, the agrarian question, as, instead of distributing the land which had been despoiled and subdividing the latifundia, the system observed is that of giving protection to the general landowner in exchange for pensions paid by the latter to Gen. Zapata, who makes use of this money according to his own will, contrary to public interest, as the only justification of forced loans or any other incumbrance of property is that the money obtained be invested in public necessities, and that it be sent to the national Treasury in order that it be distributed in accordance with special laws to that effect.

"Still worse, if possible, is the administrative policy of Gen. Villa, who for several months has been operating

Continued on Page 4.

RIDICULES ABERDEEN FOR TAKING TARA TITLE

William Watson Voices Erin's Indignation in a Bitter Attack in Verse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Marquis of Aberdeen's announced intention of assuming the style of Marquis of Aberdeen and Tara has excited strong criticism as being an unwarrantable association of his personality with Ireland's historic shrine; and now William Watson has made a furious attack upon him in the following verses in The Evening News:

Tara, the place of Kings, the hill of fate!
Tara, the throne of song, the hallowed shrine!
Tagged as a tassel to your Marquisate,
Made an appurtenance of your house and line!

Who cares though you were Marquis ten times o'er?
Be-Marquis'd or bedecked—who cares a straw?
But linked with Erin's immemorial lore,
Her memories sacrosant, her mount of awe!

Nay, why so modest? Why so humble? Why
Pause in your too meek flight on Tara Hill?
"Marquis of Aberdeen and Sinai"—
Consider: were not this ev'n better still?

God made me English—English through and through—
But bound to Ireland by one bond supreme.
I know her soul—something unknown to you—
Her vision and her passion and her dream.

I know, as all who have breathed her air,
How transient, how unrooted in her heart,
A mere ephemeral thing of passage there,
Were you that in her glories claim a part.

And this last insult before gazing men—
This ignominy bitterest yet by far—
She will remember and forgive not when
You in Time's volume an erasure are.

You soon enough will be by her forgot,
Lodged in some suburb of her thoughts were you;
But this will as a proverb live of what
Dull, sightless, soulless statesmanship can do.

This profanation, blind and coarse and crude,
Of things the holiest held from sea to sea—
This is immortal as ineptitude;
This is eternal stupidity.

And even to this from all the ages past,
Through all the long self-torturing Ireland came:
Left to her disillusions at the last,
And Tara fallen a pendant to your name!

The designation which the Earl of Aberdeen has chosen for the Marquisate to which he has been elevated will have to be passed upon by the College and Office of Arms, or Heralds' College, just as this institution passes upon the designation of Viscount Kitchener of Khartum and Earl Roberts of Kandahar.

William Watson has written much peculiar verse. He wrote "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue" in 1904, which was supposed to criticise the wife of Mr. Asquith, the Premier, and bemoan his own fate in not being named as Poet Laureate. Watson is a Yorkshire man and holds the honorary degree of LL. D. from Aberdeen University. His wife was Adelne Maureen Pring of Howth, Dublin. By a curious coincidence the Prings of Howth are supposed to be descended from the Norse of that place, who in 980 were defeated by Mackechlainn, King of Meath, in the Battle of Tara.

This Tara, a village in the county of Meath, now chiefly kept in memory by Thomas Moore's song, "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," was once the crowning place of Irish Kings, as well as the designation of Viscount and Baron. These titles became extinct respectively in 1674 and 1821. In the rebellion of 1843 Daniel O'Connell held several mass meetings on Tara Hill, standing on the Stone of Destiny on which the ancient Kings had been crowned.

NEW HAVEN TRAIN HELD UP.

Steam Route Robbers Who Mistook a Freight for an Express.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 17.—A message from the towerman in a switching tower two miles west of here, relayed through the Cos Cob switching tower and the power house to Chief of Police Talbot here at 8 o'clock tonight, started the Chief hunting through town for every available policeman.

"A New Haven train has been held up in the cut just below the Kent House," ran the message, and Talbot with eight men started on a run down the tracks.

In the high walled cut they found a freight train stalled, its excited crew standing about it. From these men they learned that the train had halted some one had turned the cocks in the air brakes, which locked the wheels on every car.

As they were investigating four men, who apparently had been riding on the train, sprang toward them, flourishing revolvers. A brakeman kicked one of the robbers, bowling him over, and the engineer opened the exhaust valves of the locomotive and sent clouds of live steam pouring about the men. When this cleared away the robbers had disappeared.

Two men were found hiding on the train and they were arrested. They said they were John Pieto of New Haven and James Williams, who said he had no home. They said they had simply been stealing a ride and had had no part in the hold-up. They were brought here and locked up.

The police and Deputy Sheriffs started a search for the four men at once. It is supposed they mistook the freight train for an express train following. Where they boarded the freight is not known.

ROEBLING WORKS BURN.

Plant Had Been Rushing War Contracts—Damage $1,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Damage estimated at more than $1,000,000 was done tonight to the plant of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company by a fire in fighting Chief James W. Bennett of the Fire Department sustained a broken leg and possible internal injuries.

One of the buildings destroyed was an insulated wire mill in which work has been going on night and day on apparatus said to be intended for the telephone and telegraph field service of the French Army. It is also reported that the company has been making a large quantity of trace chains for the artillery of the Allies.

At 11 o'clock tonight fire-fighting apparatus had been summoned from Camden, Bordentown and Princeton and the fire was going on in the so-called Buckthorn plant, the insulated wire mill and a third building of large proportions. The fire department of Trenton had been unable to stop the spread of the flames and several firemen had been overcome by smoke but had been revived by pulmotors.

At midnight, several nearby houses had been burned and the plant of the Home Rubber Company was threatened.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
30c the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
—Advt.

WHITMAN TAKES UP THE CLEARY CASE

Entertains Charges Against Rockland Prosecutor and Whole Matter Will Be Threshed Out.

FATHER OF VICTIM ACCUSER

Charge That Testimony Was Suppressed—'Clean Your Own House,' Governor Tells Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Whitman decided today to have an investigation of the recent trial and acquittal of William V. Cleary, Town Clerk of Haverstraw, for the killing in last July of his young son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman. After agreeing this afternoon with a delegation from Rockland county that thre existed throughout the State a sense of outraged justice at the conduct of the prosecution, the Governor received from Frederick E. Newman, father of the slain boy, formal charges of malfeasance in office against District Attorney Thomas Gagan of Rockland county.

Mr. Gagan is accused specifically of suppressing testimony favorable to the State's case. The District Attorney will receive a copy of the charges and the hearing will be conducted by the Governorshimself or by a Special Commissioner. The Governor has absolute power of removal in the case of District Attorneys.

Picturing Rockland as the property of "political crooks," H. I. Stetler, chairman of the delegation, wanted the Governor to investigate the whole County.

He asserted that the 2,700 taxpayers who signed the petition he presented to Gov. Whitman, charged that the drawink of the jurors was "crooked," and that the jury was tampered with, ending with the statement that the State was being robbed of thousands of dollars annually by the supervisors and other officials of Rockland.

Gov. Whitman interrupted to say that he had no authority to investigate county affairs, but that he would receive any charges against any person responsible to the Governor. Mr. Setler insisted that the whole county needed investigation.

Referring to the Cleary case, he said: "Not only do we feel that the citizens of Rockland County have been hurt by the miscarriage of justice in the acquittal of Cleary, but we feel that the State, and, indeed the whole Union, looks askance on the case. Our jury system down there is [illegible] five years and has been [illegible] jury duty but one, while there are men who serve over and over again every year."

"Why don't you do your duty and place there charges before a Grand Jury?" asked the Governor.

"It is useless to appeal to Rockland County Grand Juries," was the reply. "They laugh at us and do nothing. There's not a lawyer on our delegation and there is not a lawyer in Rockland County who would help to prosecute a county official. When an official down our way neglects his duty or takes money he commits no crime."

"Oh, yes he does," interrupted the Governor.

"No, your Excellency," was the reply. "He only makes a mistake."

The Governor then repeated that he could not investigate the drawing of jury panels or county affairs generally, but he would hear charges against the District Attorney. He was very much interested in the Cleary case, he said, and didn't wish to discourage the delegation.

Mr. Newman then arose and asked the Governor if the District Attorney's failure to call pertinent witnesses constituted a proper basis for a charge. The Governor replied that such a charge was very serious, and accompanied by affidavits would cause the investigation desired.

Mr. Newman then explained that he knew of witnesses, who also were known to the District Attorney, he said, who could have testified to the effect that Cleary did know at the time of the shooting that young Newman had married his daughter. He also charged that during the entire trial he was not asked for information which the District Attorney knew he had and which deeply affected the State's case.

He said that he was rebuffed when he tried to aid the State's case. He further asserted that the District Attorney knew a a man who was on the way from New York with Cleary, when the Town Clerk went to Haverstraw the day before he shot Newman, and that this witness would have testified that he and Cleary talked over the political situation, and that Cleary did not appear to be under the influence of liquor, as was asserted at the trial. He had more than twenty letters, he said, from Cleary's daughter to his son which went to show that domestic troubles were responsible for the departure of the Clearys from Haverstraw and not the association of the two young people.

The Governor told Mr. Newman that he thought his allegations sufficient for formal charges against the District Attorney, and called a stenographer to put the charges in proper form.

The Rev. T. I. Coultas, pastor of the Haverstraw Methodist Episcopal Church, an aggressive advocate of an investigation, told the Governor that his home was across the street from the Town Hall where the shooting occurred and although his daughter heard the shots and almost was an eye witness to the affair had been made to give her testimony. He then asked the Governor what good citizens of Rockland County could do about inquities which they knew existed if no lawyer in Rockland would help, if the Grand Jurors were adamant and if the Governor would not cause a general investigation.

"What recourse have we?" he asked.

Gov. Whitman replied that the Chief Executive of the State was bound by the law and could not investigate any body or anything until specific charges had been made.

Mr. Stetler again took the floor to arraign a "government of the County by triminals."

"Do you mean to say," asked the Governor, "that the majority of people of Rockland are criminals?"

"No," was the reply.

"Well," answered Gov. Whitman, "a majority of your people elected the District Attorney and the rest of your officials. If you don't like them or your system, you should clean your own house. I can't do that for you."

The members of the delegation were slow to accuse the District Attorney openly and during the hearing Mr. Gagan was not once mentioned by name. Had it not been for the insistence and determination of Mr. Newman, it is doubtful if formal action would have been taken. No one else seemed to care to assume the responsibility.

The members of the Rockland County delegation were Everett Fowler, Frederic kE. Newman, Gordon H. Peck, W. W. Archer, G. W. Meade, the Rev. T. I. Coultas, J. S. Schroeder, N. L. Bedle, I. C. McNulty, Lucien N. Washburn, Edwin Lydecker, the Rev. J. A. Belanger, Melville Demarest, Rev. A. C. Wychoff, B. C. Dunlop, John Creelman, H. Hinesmith and George F. Odell.

Sunday and Every Week Day

On Sunday as well as every week day The New York Times sells more copies in New York City than the combined city sale of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune. All New York Sunday newspapers are five cents per copy.

RUMELY COMPANY APPEALS TO COURT

Application at Indianapolis Today Designed as Step Toward a Reorganization.

IN TROUBLE TWO YEARS

Extravagance and Mismanagement Alleged in Huge Concern That Makes Farm Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—An application concerning the M. Rumely Company, a $30,000,000 agricultural machinery manufacturing concern, will be made in the United States Court in Indianapolis tomorrow by company interests with a view to conserving the assets pending reorganization.

Two committees have been appointed in New York, one representing the associated banks, which took upward of $8,000,000 of the company's farmer notes at less than 50 cents on the dollar, and the other representing the holders of $10,000,000 two-year notes issued by the company. The personnel of the committees will not be announced until the court has acted. Clarence S. Funk, President of the Rumely Company, and attorneys of the corporation went to Indianapolis today.

Maturities of obligations near at hand forced the company to resort to receivership.

The bank loans secured by the farmers' notes are safe, and the associated institutions, which advanced approximately $4,000,000, will receive dollar for dollar. These loans, which are perfectly good, but which still run for two or three years, were made through the purchase of about $8,000,000 of farmers' notes at 50 cents on the dollar. It is understood that $2,000,000 of the farmers' notes have been paid to the banks, which covers half of the money advanced to the Rumely Company. The bank[illegible] were advanced by New York institutions.

While the terms of the proposed reorganization have not been announced, it can be stated that the plan will involve a drastic scaling down of all present securities. Besides the $10,000,000 two-year creditors' notes, the Rumely Company has $9,750,000 preferred and $10,-008,300 common stock outstanding. What be equity will be in these stocks is uncertain; it could not be learned tonight whether the plan would call for an assessment.

The M. Rumely Company, a combination of treshing machine and tractor engine manufacturing companies, was launched in 1912 with considerable enthusiasm over the stock in Wall Street. Listed on the Stock Exchange in October, the common shares a few days later sold at 101 and the preferred above 103. Yesterday they were quoted at 1½ for the former and 9 for the latter.

According to oficial statements issued by the management since the company's troubles became acute in the Spring of 1913, extravagance and mismanagement were the primary causes. Despite the heavy issues of stock the concern was continually short of working capital and the first severe shock it received was in February, 1913, when $10,000,000 6 per cent. notes were sold to raise funds for manufacturing purposes. Both classes of stock dropped sharply after the issue was announced. The notes were convertible into common stock and to provide for such conversion the shareholders a few days later authorized an increase of the common capital from $12,000,000 to $22,000,000.

In April of that year the annual report showed earnings available for dividends equal to 10 per cent. on the common shares and the order books were reported to be crowded with contracts for machinery. Examination of the books a little later showed that the reports were correct. In fact, there was too much business ahead to be properly handled, aggregating $28,000,-000, whereas the company's plants had a capacity of hardly more than $18,-000,000 a year.

Lack of cash quickly cut into the company's efficiency, and in May, 1913, it was reorganized. Clarence S. Funk, formerly General Manager of the International Harvester Company, was made President, and the Rumely family was practically eliminated from a voice in the management. Previous to the time when the original company was loaded with top heavy capitalization, it had been a comparatively small and prosperous concern, having been managed by two generations of Rumelys with its beginnings in 1838.

Last Febuary, when the company found itself in need of more than $4,000,-000 to finance its Spring output of farming tools, it received a cold reception fro mthe banks. A Note Holders' Committee, headed by Johnn W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, was formed to extend the notes for three years. They were to mature March 1, 1915, but the banks refused to let any money unless their maturity was advanced to March 1, 1918. After much effort owners of all but $1,500,000 consented to the extension, accepting as a bonus for the favor 10 per cent in common stoc kand 6 per cent in unsecured 6 per cent notes of the company. Additional funds were advanced by William Salomon & Co. and Holgarten & Co., the bankers especially interested in the property.

The report for the year ended Dec. 30, 1913, shows a deficit of $3,564,929, as compared with net income of 2,377,805 in the preceding year. President Funk stated that forced production in the busy season had resulted "in waste at every point," the total loss from this cause alone being, in his opinion, more than $1,000,00.

BALL OF FIRE BURNS BOY.

Came Through Bridge by Big Broken Electric Wire.

An unusual accident occurred on the New Haven Railroad yesterday afternoon when one of the heavily charged electric transmission wires parted beneath the Fourth Avenue Bridge at Mount Vernon and a ball of fire shot through the bridge.

A crowd of women and children had passed over the spot just before the accident. Mark Murtha, 7 years old, of West First Street, was struck by the electric flame and his face was burned black. Policeman William Day carried the boy to Dr. Sinnott's hospital. It is feared he will lose his sight.

PRESIDENT MAY DROP TRIP TO PANAMA

Hint That He May Cancel Plan for Voyage with the Cabinet.

TO GO TO FAIR BY RAIL

Washington Belief That He Does Not Want to Lose Immediate Touch with Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The suggestion came from Administration sources today that on account of the European war situation President Wilson might abandon his plan to participate in the formal opening of the Panama Canal in March. It was said that the President did not care to be out of touch with Washington for the comparatively long period that he would be at sea on his way from Norfolk to the Canal Zone and from the Canal Zone to San Francisco. While there is nothing definite arranged with reference to a change of programme, it was suggested that the President might go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco by rail and return to Washington in the same way.

No authoritative statement on the subject was made, and it was apparent that some of those close to the President, and probably the President himself, merely have the idea in mind that at this critical time in the world's history it might not be the part of wisdom for him to detach himself from close communication with the national capital, particularly as it is probable that all the members of the Cabinet will go to the Isthmus for the canal opening ceremonies.

Nothing had occurred to indicate that any important event, possibly involving the United States, is likely to develop [illegible] attention would call him even by wireless, would be very embarrassing.

If there should be an extra session of Congress on account of the failure of the Senate to act on the Government Ship Purchase bill, in which the President is deeply concerned, it hardly will be called immediately after Congress adjourns in March, and there appears to be nothing in the way of carrying out the President's promise to visit the exposition; but whether he will go to San Francisco directly by railroad or proceed there by way of the Panama Canal is a matter which will receive consideration, according to the inferences drawn out of the hint given today.

The understanding in official quarters is that an extra session is the last thing that is desired by the Administration, and there is nothing to indicate that Mr. Wilson contemplates calling Congress together before the constitutional meeting day in December if things do go awry with the ship purchase measure.

Most of the talk of an extra session is based on a refusal of the President to say whether he will call the next Congress for the purpose of enacting the ship purchase legislation if the present Congress should fail to pass the bill. The President's answer to the question took the form of declining to admit that there was danger that the legislation would fail.

SENATE DEFEATS DRY PLAN.

Kills Legislation for Prohibition in District of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Prohibition for the District of Columbia was defeated in the Senate this afternoon by the close vote of 38 to 40. The Senate last week had interpreted its rule to mean that a motion to suspend the rules and append a general amendment to an appropriation bill should require a two-third vote. When the vote came today on the preliminary motion to suspend, it was rejected by more than a majority. That vote prevented a ballot directly on prohibition.

Though the only spokesmen openly favoring an occasional toddy were Democrats, the struggle that has occupied the Senate for many days was far from partisan. In the vote today 15 Republicans joined with 25 Democrats to prevent the vote on prohibition, while 18 Democrats, 19 Republicans and 1 Progressive voted to suspend the rules.

While the debate on the prohibition amendment at some points was bitter, much of the discussion was really in the nature of a filibuster against the Ship Purchase Bill which, it was known, would be taken up again as soon as the District bill was passed. This proved to be the case, and Mr. Burton, a conservative Republican from Ohio, who already had assailed the measure, at once resumed his attack. The Senate smiled at his indirect announcement that he would speak for days to come.

"As I was saying, Mr. President," began Mr. Burton, "when I was interrupted on Jan. 7—"

ed on July 17.—"

Then, after a day, he said that he expected when time permitted to discuss the remarks of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo at Chicago, but for the time being he would hurry on with other phases of the subject.

NO BOXING IN SING SING.

Prisoners' Brotherhood Tells Warden Men Don't Want Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Thomas Mott Osborne, the Warden of Sing Sing, said tonight that he had referred the question of whether exhibition boxing bouts should be held in Sing Sing to the Prisoners' Brotherhood. A professional boxer came to the prison a week ago and offered to give an exhibition for the amusement of the prisoners.

"I realized that holding bouts in the prison might create adverse criticism, but I wanted to ascertain whether the men thought it would be advisable to hold them, knowing they would not do anything to bring adverse criticism on themselves or those in charge of the prison," Mr. Osborn said.

"Tonight I had the satisfaction of receiving a communication from the [illegible] declining the offer and saying [illegible] felt that it would be best [illegible] the bouts."

WHITMAN MOVES FOR SERVICE INQUIRY

He Has Senator Brown Offer Resolution for an Investigation by a Legislative Body.

IT MAY BEGIN THIS WEEK

Governor's Bill to Reorganize Civil Service Board Also Introduced—Cuts Salaries and Length of Terms

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The proposed investigation of the Public Service Commissions, which is a feature of Gov. Whitman's legislative programme, in all probability will be launched before the week ends. Ignoring the demand of the Citizens' Union for an investigation by the Governor under the Sherman-Moreland act, Mr. Whitman tonight gave his approval of a concurrent resolution for an investigation of the two commissions by a legislative committee. The resolution was introduced in the Senate tonight by Senator Elon R. Brown, President Pro Tem. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution provides for a committee composed of four Senators to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and five Assemblymen to be selected by the Speaker of the House. It is understood, however, that the Governor will have final say with regard to the selections. An appropriation of $5,000 is provided for. It is believed that Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the new Senate Committee on Public Service, will be Chairman of the investigating committee, too.

"I introduced this resolution at the request of the Governor," said Senator Brown, after the Senate had adjourned. "I fully expect to have a favorable report from the Finance Committee within the next couple of days, and hope that the resolution will be passed in both Houses and the investigated started by the end of the week."

"Do you expect a report from the investigating committee by the first of March?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes, indeed," wah sis reply. "I expect this committee to get through speedily. We should have a report by Feb. 15."

Change in Membership.

The general opinion at the Capitol is that only a superficial inquiry can be made in such a short time. Senator Brown indicated that the questions the committee would asked to determine included the problem of whether there should be one or two commissioners instead of three, to supervise and regulate [illegible]

As others should be a change in the personel and, also, whether the functions of the law defining the powers and functions of the commissions, should be changed in order to render these bodies more effective agents of the State.

It is predicted that whatever the findings of the committee may be in other directions, a change in the membership of both commissions surely will be recommended. The Republican leaders naturally would like to see all the Democrats on the two commissions replaced by Republicans. The Governor, however, has said that the commissions should be bipartisan bodies.

The Brown resolution will supercede the resolution offered on the opening day of the session by Senator Bennett of New York. The Bennett resolution was introduced two hours after the reports of the recent Subway fire had reached the Capitol and contemplated more particularly an investigation to fix the responsibility for the accident.

"Under my resolution the Investigating Committee would be within its province in looking into the Subway fire," said Senator Brown. "I do not mind saying, however, that this is not the purpose of the resolution I introduced this evening."

Civil Service Bill.

The administration's bill for the reorganization of the Civil Service Commission was introduced tonight in the upper house by Senator Clinton T. Thornton, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, and in the lower house by Assemblyman Frank B. Thorn, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The measure indicates a change in the attitude of Gov. Whitman, for he had announced that the tenure of office of the Commissioners would be made coterminous with that of the Governor. The bill makes the terms three years.

Speaker Sweet said tonight that the bill represented the result of a conference between himself, the Governor, and Senator Brown. The Speaker said that he had prepared a bill making the terms of the Civil Service Commissioners coterminous with that of the Governor. The Governor favored such a course. The bill, therefore, is regarded as reflecting the views of Senator Brown. The measure cuts the salaries from $5,000 to $4,000 for the Chairman, and $3,000 for the other two members, and cuts in half the tenure of six years. The Governor is authorized to appoint on or before March 1 one Commissioner whose term shall expire on Jan. 1, 1916; one whose term shall expire on Jan. 1, 1917, and one who shall hold office until Jan. 1, 1918. This would give each Governor the appointment of a majority of the commission. The commission is to be bi-partisan.

The Governor has announced that Samuel H. Ordway, Republican, of New York City, will be Chairman of the commission. It is reported that the other members will be E. L. Allen, Republican, of Jamestown, and Col. William Gorham Rice, Democrat, of Albany. A resolution, presented by Senator William M. Bennett of New York, which provided for an omnibus investigation of all the State departments caused quite a stir in the upper house tonight before it was put to sleep in the Committee on Finance. The Bennett resolution provided for an investigation by a mixed commission, composed of three members of the Senate, five Assemblymen, and three members appointed by the Governor, and equipped with broad inquisitorial powers, to be exercised with the aid of expert accountants and all the other machinery for a very thorough-going and business-like inquiry.

Assemblyman McCue is the author of a bill providing that no man who bets on election results may cast a vote. The measure puts the election bettor in the same class with the man who buys or sells a vote, and also provides that no person who has been convicted of a felony may vote within three years of the date of his release from prison, except when he has been pardoned and restored to citizenship.

Assemblyman Green put in a measure authorizing the Commissioner of Docks and eFrries for New York City to adopt the plans for straightening and improving Coney Island Creek.

POPE GETS REPORT ON MERCIER EPISODE

Cardinal, Prisoner of Germans for a Day, Refuses to Sign Retraction of Pastoral.

ROME, Jan. 18.— Aspecial messenger from the ecclesiastical authorities of Belgium, who succeeded in passing the German lines, reached Rome last night bearing a full report concerning the situation growing out of aCrdinal Mercier's Christmas pastoral letter. The report was presented to Pope Benedict this morning, and the following is an authentic extract from it:

"Notwithstanding the efforts of Berlin to suppress the affair, the truth has begun to be known regarding the chicane of which aCrdinal Mercier is the victim. The facts subjoined may be considerably exact:

"First—The Germans seized from the Printer Dessain at Malines 15,000 copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter.

"Second—The Germans fined the printer 500 marks, ($125.)

"Third—The Germans forbade the reading of the pastoral letter in a large number of parishes.

"Fourth—Three German officers called at the Archbishop's palace in Malines Jan. 2 and compelled him to submit to interrogation.

"Fifth—Cardinal Mercier was prevented Jan. 3 from presiding at a religious ceremony. That morning he received from Governor General von Bissing a telegram 'inviting' him not to go to this service, which was to take place in a church in Antwerp.

"Sixth—On Jan. 4 Cardinal Mercier was detained in his palace all that day. During the morning von Stroempel, aid on the staff of Gen. von Bissing, arrived in an automobile accompanied by soldiers to bring a letter from Gen. von Bissing. Von Stroempel demanded an immediate reply. The Cardinal offered t osend a reply in the course of the day to Brussels, but von Stroempel, after telephoning from the headquarters of the local commandant to the Governor General in Brussels, reported to the Cardinal that he had been ordered to remain in the archbishopric until the Cardinal had given him the reply demanded. Von Stroempel remained until evening with the soldiers who accompanied him.

"Seventh—On Jan. 6 the Germans presented the Cardinal with the text of a species of retraction which they demanded that he should sign. The Cardinal refused."

PRUSSIAN-AUSTRIAN LOSSES UP TO 1,170,000

Vienna's Total of 283,000 Does Not Include Casualties of the Last Two Months.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a Vienna official list of Austrian casualties, which do not include the losses of the last two months, give the following totals:

Officers killed, 2,263; wounded, 8,980; captured, 628.

Men killed, 40,827; wounded, 231,160; captured, 9,502.

The last five Prussian casualty lists, according to the correspondent, give the names of 36,764 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, making the total Prussian losses as disclosed in 136 lists, 877,107.

PARIS DARKENED BY ORDER.

"City of Light" No More—People Heedless of Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Paris definitely abandoned tonight all claim to the title of "City of Light," and assumed the shroud of mourning.

According to police regulations, emphasized by visits from officials to all business houses, no unshuttered or uncurtained windows were allowed to emit light, and no cafées or shops could brighten the sidewalk with gas or electric radiance in their windows. Even the windows overlooking courtyards had to be shaded while the wet boulevard pavements reflected faintly the few lamps burning here and there.

The public have taken the orders calmly with the remark that greets each new inconvenience: "This is war. After all one is worse off up there."

Since the beginning of the war Paris has been rather contemptuous of the Zeppelins, so no one seems to be alarmed by the latest measures, which are thought simply precautionary and not inspired by any definite knowledge of the officials regarding contemplated attacks.

FOOD ALARM IN ENGLAND.

Soaring Prices Stir Demand for Governmental Control.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—An increase of 70 per cent. in the price of wheat, as compared with a year ago, and similar advances in other foodstuffs, are giving rise to a demand for some form of State control of the fod supplies. The General Federatin of Trades Unions has taken up this matter and intends to urge the Government, when Parliament meets, to take steps to prevent speculation in food products. The price of wheat is now higher than at any previous time in fifty years.

Governmental regulation of freight rates for the transportation of foodstuffs over the seas also is strongly urged.

GERMANS SELL JAP BONDS.

Lot of $20,000 Bought Bore Kaiser's Tax Stamps.

An unusual war measure was noticed yesterday on the Stock Exchange in the sale of $20,000 Japanese Government 4½ per cent. bonds, which were accompanied in ticket accouncements of transactions with the words, "German stamps." The bonds bore German tax stamps, signifying apparently that they came from German sources of ownership.

The Stock Exchange ruled on Saturday that dealings in the Japanese bonds should be accompanied by information as to the stamps on them or they would not constitute a "good delivery." The explanation for this order lay in the attitude of the English Government toward purchases by English subjects of securities from citizens or corporations of Germany and Austria.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass., from selected pork and pure spices. Nothing else. Ask your dealer.

BATTLE FIERCELY FOR LA BOISSELLE

Ebb and Flow of a Terrific Struggle Engulfs Little French Villages Near Albert.

GERMANS SWEEP FOE OUT

Next Morning the French Troops Regain the Part of the Town They Had Lost.

BOTH SIDES IN TRACY-LE-VAL

Germans in Cemetery Make Fort of Tombs—Soissons Quiet, Awaiting New Attack.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Military activity has apparently ceased for the moment at Soissons, although there are signs that a renewal of the struggle there is impending.

But up to the northwest at the village of Boisselle, near Albert, a conflict of extreme violence has been going on for two days, following up the heavy fighting in that region last week.

Both Germans and French have a hold in this village as in many other hotly contested places on the long battle line. Yesterday the Kaiser's forces, who had established themselves in the churchyard and in a hamlet to the southwest, advanced and drove out the French with the bayonet, according to the Berlin official bulletins.

This morning the French forces delivered a strong counter attack, according to Paris, and recaptured the evacuated territory. The French bulletin insists that their loss of ground here was primarily due to the blowing up of their ammunition depot by a shell.

Another scene of important operations is in the Forest of La Fretre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, where the French are pushing a wedge into the German line of communication leading to St. Mihiel. Berlin admits severe fighting in this region, but gives no result, but Paris asserts that the French forces have captured several field works.

Fighting is almost continuous in the Argonne and each side claims minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be taking the offensive.

The weather is again playing an important part in the operations. A storm in Belgium prevents operations except artillery duels and snow in the Vosges, at the other extremity, makes fighting very difficult.

Despite the relative quiet on the Soissons front, British observers look for a new offensive movement by the Germans. An attempt by them to gain the southern bank of the Aisne is regarded as a development to be expected. At the present time, however, the French artillery on the hills, south of the Aisne, commands all the approaches to the river and it will have to be reckoned with.

FRENCH STORY OF PROGRESS.

Eyewitness Records Ten Days' Operations at Five Points.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—An eyewitness with the French Army, summarizing the recent operations in the west, says:

"The period from Jan. 5 to Jan. 15 has been, like the preceding period, marked by wretched weather conditions—rain, snow, wind and fog, and mud. As a consequence the operations have slackened. The events worthy of note are:

First—The extension and strengthening of our successful operations on the right bank of the Yser, between St. Georges and the sea. The German offensive in this region has broken itself on the Yser. We have, on the other hand, gained a broad open space beyond the river.

Second—The fighting near Soissons, where our offensive began brilliantly, has been checked by the flooding of the Aisne, with the consequent destruction of three bridges, or footbridges, preventing reinforcements from being sent to the right bank to oppose a very strong attack by the enemy. Hence there has been a withdrawal of our forces of les sthan 1,800 meters on a front of less than five kilometers.

Third—The new advances gained by us in the region of Perthes and the failure of all the counter-attacks of the enemy.

Fourth—The failure of the German attacks in the Argonne.

Fifth—The continuation and maintenance of our success in Upper Alsace.

The eyewitness then describes what he terms "our success on the right bank of the Yser," calling attention to important results obtained in this region since the end of December.

"At that time," he says, "we held only a narrow bridge head in front of the town of Nieuport. The Allies planned to extend their lines, which object has been attained from the sea to the south of St. Georges."

The account completes the details of the taking of St. Georges, beginning with the attack on Dec. 22, and refers to the difficulties of the operations in the dunes, the failure of the counter-attacks by the enemy, and brilliant charges made by the native troops. It concludes with the statement that the Allies' position on the right bank of the Yser was finally assured by the possession of a broad open space.

"The Yser in this region,"

cated by reason of high water in the Aisne, the German offensive movement, and failure of the Allies' reinforcements to arrive. Preparations for a withdrawal began and it was executed on the night of Jan. 13-14.

The fighting in the Argonnes is described as particularly severe, the French losing many officers.

"In the region of Verdun and on the heights of the Meuse," says the eyewitness, "our artillery frequently silenced that of the enemy. In the Bois le Prêtre our progress was continuous for two months, without an instant's retreat. It is a veritable siege war.

"The excellent results, obtained in Upper Alsace, would have been increased if the condition of the battlefield had not affected the operations, the soldiers suffering greatly from the rigors of the weather, the rain, snow, and mud. The Germans were unable to pierce our lines, although aided by heavy reinforcements."

Referring to the exploits of the French Aerial Corps, the writer says:

"It was Lieut. von Falkenstein, not von Falkenhayn, as erroneously reported, who was killed by the French Army Aviator Gilbert. This was the third time that Gilbert, who is a military medalist, succeeded in bringing down a hostile craft."

GERMANS MAKE FORT OF VILLAGE TOMBS

Holding Tracy-le-Val Cemetery, They Come Out at Night to Fight the French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OISE, France, Jan. 18.—(Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—I have left the region of Soissons, where any immediate break through by the Germans appears unlikely in the naer future. It is not so much that the Aisne is in flood, but that the most feasible passage for them is in the heart of the town. This, of course, involves considerable preliminary street fighting, always a long and murderous business.

I understand that the continued bombardment is working further havoc in the place, but as all entrance is denied to civilians, I cannot speak of what I cannot be allowed to see.

Yet the Germans will probably prefer this street fighting, for they have brought up their picked Prussian regiments.

Any attempt to cross the river at any point further east would bring the advancing troops under a heavy artillery fire. While holding parts of the northern suburbs, they must be expected to wait a day or two yet before attempting a coup.

As one journeys eastward along the Aisne, things do not improve, because in point of fact the Allies are just are they were last September and are not in direct contact with the main German positions at any point. It is mostly a matter of outpost skirmishing with artillery duels, which are going on all the time.

Along the Aisne valley there is now a series of stone heaps where once there were villages. The havoc already wrought has been terrible and and the inhabitants are fleeing.

The situation at Tracey-le-Val is curious. Both sides can claim part of the village which runs up a hillside, but the Germans principally hold the cemetery, where each stone-built family tomb is pressed into service. They have also subterranean passages, leading to it.

The cemetery is now the crucial point and is being strenuously fought for and defended. When threatened, the Germans retire into the tombs and hence to their subterranean relief passages, only to sally out again as required, which is chiefly at night.

Furthermore in this Aisne country there are actual bodies of the German cavalry patrols, which are at present penetrating into the forest of Compiègne and entering into detached skirmishes with the French troops sent to find them.

MOORS HELD BACK GERMANS.

Brilliant Feat of African Riflemen Guarding the Soissons Retreat.

SOISSONS, Via Paris, Jan. 18.—The rearguard of the Moroccan rifle regiments, who protected the retreat of the French center across the river Thursday, covered themselves with glory.

They had been posted in the village of Crouy. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans debouched in the road and advanced toward the village. The riflemen concealed their quick-firers and posted themselves on each side of the road. Not a murmur arose, and nothing was allowed to show itself above the ruins.

The Germans thought the road was clear and ran for the village to get shelter from the French heavy artillery. When they were withi n 500 yards of the place, the riflemen opened fire suddenly. The Germans were surprised. There was no room to deploy, and they fell in heaps. Those who could fell back to the brook of Braye.

Reinforced, the Germans reformed their ranks and tried to turn the French position by way of the east side of the vilalge. Three companies of riflemen were detached and charged. The shock was awful. Bayonets were twisted out of shape, and then the dusky soldiers used the butts of their rifles. For a second time the Germans gave way.

The Moroccans had been told to hold the place till 5 o'clock. It was then 6 o'clock, but they refused to retire, and only did so after a staff officer was sent to them twice with an order for retreat.

During the night the German artillery roared ceaselessly in a bombardment of Soissons, but at dawn of Friday the artillery fire slackened and gave place to infantry fire.

At 7 o'clock in the morning a battalion of the line, occupying the farms of St. Paul, were ordered to protect the advanced trenches, which were threatened by the German attack. They charged and broke the German ranks, driving them as far as the Crouy Railroad station and taking 100 prisoners. Hardly had they returned with the prisoners, however, when they were assailed by fresh German forces, and for two hours St. Paul was subjected to a furious assault over plowed fields, through orcahrs, and in gardens, courtyards, and in barns.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed in the angle of a stable wall. Here the German dead were so numerous that some stood upright, lacking room to fall.

The good practice of the French 3-inch guns, guided by aeroplanes, prevented German reinforcements from debouching from the western slope of the Vregny Plateau, and the Germans, exhausted and discouraged at their lack of success, retired to Crouy at noon.

The French retain the mastery of the suburbs of Soissons on the right bank of the river and of the bridgehead. Their front is stronger than ever.

X-RAYS SNAPSHO TBULLETS.

Quick Work in Locating Missiles Is Made Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Belgian soldiers at Calais has acquired, as the gift of the Duc de Vendôme, an X-ray installation, which enables X-ray photographs to be taken, not as time exposures, but as snap shots.

A main in pain needs to go through no long exposure, and in cases where a man cannot lie down, the part to be photographed can be taken in an instant. The exact position of the bullet can be found in two or three minutes.

RUSSIANS MARCHING TO TAKE ERZERUM

Garrison of Stronghold Cut Off from Supplies—Enver Pasha Flees to Constantinople.

900 TURKS FROZEN TO DEATH

Troops That Were Surrounded in Mountain Forests Found to be in Terrible Plight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Turkish Winter campaign in the Caucasus has now suffered its final collapse. Its chances became very slender when the Goeben and the Breslau failed to control communication in the Black Sea between Constantinople and Trebizond and the Turkish army assembled around Erzerum found itself cut off from reinforcements and supplies.

The Turkish rank and file fought stubbornly for ten days on the frontier positions around Kara-Urgan until on Saturday they fell victims to the careless and incompetent management of their German-Turkish leaders.

Originally, five corps were sent forward by Enver Pasha and Gen. von Sanders into Russian territory, but after the disasters at Ardahan and Sara-Kamysh only the remnants of two corps could rejoin the Eleventh Turkish Corps, which was the reserve of the invading army. It is this combination which is now retreating hastily on the road to Erzerum, with its rear guard annihilated and Enver himself hurrying to Constantinople. The German General Lange has been left to try and extricate the Turks from complete destruction. They have thrown great numbers of their field guns into the deep, snow-covered ravines.

The Russians are now inside Turkish territory, within four marches from Erzerum. The garrison there amounts to 30,000, with ample artillery, but is deprived of ammunition supplies from the coast, and is still more isolated by the Winter conditions on the land route across Anatolia.

The Turkish Redif (reserve) prisoners, of whom many thousands are now in Russian hands, have neither uniforms nor tents. When the Russians surrounded them in the forest they found 900 frozen corpses with rifles in their hands. The Turkish corps from Bagdad was much better equipped, but was unable to withstand the cold. The captured Kurds are all dressed in sheepskins, but many of them do not speak Turkish and evidently they believed they were on a brigandage expedition.

The fiasco of Enver's partnership with the German Staff is reacting widely among the Mohammedans.

Among the trophies taken to the Russian headquarters is a great procession of mules laden with artillery shells in baskets and camels carrying parts of guns.

AN EXECUTION AT LODZ.

At Last Second Condemned Pole Hands Money to German Prosecutor.

LODZ, Russian Poland, Dec. 29, Correspondence of The Associated Press.—Major von H.—— had an important appointment at 11—a court-martialand the visit to one of the Lodz battlefields had to be cut short for a rapid run back to Lodz. After the court-martial the assistant judge advocate said in response to a question: "Death sentence. He confessed."

"He" was a Polish civilian, a clerk in the Russian postal service, and the offence for which he was to suffer death was shooting at a German aviator a fortnight earlier. Some one in Lodz denounced him to the military authorities. He was arrested and at first stoutly denied all guilt. At the court-martial, however, he admitted firing the shots at the aviator, stating that he had been ordered to do it by some one higher in authority. He heard his death sentence with characteristic Slav stolidty.

At 4 o'clock the same afternoon the condemned man was led out into the yard of the municipal prison, where the squad of nine bearded landstrum men awaited him. He seated himself in a chair against the wall and passively allowed his eyes to be bound. Only at the last moment did he exhibit any emotion, when he suddenly tore the handkerchief from his eyes, thrust his hand into his pocket, pulled from it his pocketbook and handed the sixty copecks it contained to the Assistant Judge Advocate. Why he did it no one knows, for he said nothing.

The handkerchief was readjusted and a volley rattled through the stone-walled courtyard.

TO BAR GERMAN PRODUCTS.

France and Russia Plan Closer Mutual Trade Relations.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Government has decided to appoint a committee to study a means of establishing closer relations between the French and Russian markets, with the object of eliminating German products from both.

The committee will work in conjunction with the commercial attachés and leading business organizations of the two countries.

DIRE DISTRESS AT LODZ.

Industrial Population of War-Worn City Idle, Cold, and Starving.

LODZ, Poland, Dec. 31, (By Courier to Berlin and Holland, Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Widespread distress prevails in Lodz—a city without food or fuel, it might almost be called. The coal supplies are almost exhausted, and what remains has been levied upon for the use of the hospitals. The price of bread has risen to three times its normal figure. The factories in this great centre of the wool and cotton industry, with its half million inhabitants, are closed, and its great industrial population is idle, cold, and hungry.

The city, which for months has been alternately in Russian and German possession, has been cut off from normal railroad communication since the beginning of the war. The railroads, when running, have been required for the movement of troops, supplies, and ammunition. Consequently no coal has been brought in and only a limited quantity of food for the civil population has been received.

Only one hotel in town is heated, and that is occupied as headquarters by the Military Governor and his staff. Guests in the others must shiver. The streets are jammed with the idle and unemployed. There is little kerosene left in town and the stock of candles is exhausted. Residents of means still have gas or electric light, the authorities having so far succeeded in keeping the plants in operation, but the poorer people either sit in darkness or burn turpentine and other substitutes. The supply of these is very short.

TO RUN HOTEL AT LODZ.

Former New Yorker Ordered by German War Office to Take Charge.

Whether the Germans expect to have more than a temporary posession of the part of Russian Poland than they now occupy, or whether it is merely that the German General Staff may have comfortable headquarters during the campaign in the East is not to be gathered from a letter received yesterday by a friend in New York from Bernard Klicks, who was for a time clerk at the Ritz-Carlton, and later manager of the Harvard Club. Mr. Klicks writes from Berlin that he has been ordered to Lodz to take charge of the Grand Hotel there.

It was to open the Grand Hotel that Mr. Klicks resigned from the management of the Harvard Club, two or three years ago. There is a big German population in the city, or was, and a great deal of German capital is invested in factories there. German capitalists decided to put up a hotel in the place that would compare with the hotels in Paris and Berlin, and Mr. Klicks, whose father had studied the science of hotel keeping as practiced in London, Paris and New York, was invited over to give Lodz the benefit of his experience. He resigned from the post last winter. His letter intimates he is going back to Lodz to take charge of the hotel by orders from the German War Office.

GERMANS OUT OF PLOCK.

Falling Back on North Poland Before Czar's New Great Army.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.—In the eastern arena of the war the steady Russian pressure which the arrival of 1,000,000 of last-year levies has enabled the forces of Emperor Nicholas to exert upon the Germans, according to news dispatches reaching London, has been slowly pushing back the German line to the west of Warsaw.

The Daily Telegraph ePrograd correspondent in a dispatch dated Sunday says that while the Russians have not actually occupied Plock, no Germans have been there for a fortnight. A few German troops, according to the correspondent, arrived in Plock two weeks ago, but hearing that Russians were in the vicinity they speedily departed.

The Russian forces reached Sierpec and Gambin, lying respectively directly north and south of this provincial capital on Saturday.

In West Galicia, according to Vienna official statements, the Austrian artillery on the heights to the east of Zakliczyn has shelled the Russians out of three and one-half miles of trenches and captured numerous rifles and quantities of supplies.

Hungary Calls Out Last Reserves.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—"A Budapest dispatch received here," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "states that the trained Landsturm classes of the years 1875 to 1881, inclusive, and the younger Landsturm men in Budapest have been summoned to join the colors Jan. 21."

Keeping Archangel Open.

Capt. Harry H. Armstrong of the British freighter Suruga, which arrived yesterday from Archangel, said that after being frozen up three weeks in the river at the Russian port the ice-breaker Earl King arrived from Montreal and broke a channel through the ice. When he left Archangel, Dec. 9, the Russian officials told him they expected to have the harbor open for traffic from the end of February.

Scenes of Recent Fighting on Western Front

1. Fighting has been severe in and around La Boisselle for nearly two weeks, but it seems to have culminaed Sunday and yesterday, the Germans driving the French out of the village only to lose the conquered ground the next morning.
2. Roye, like many other towns in this region, is being constantly taken and lost by each side.
3. A picturesque struggle is going on in Tracy-le-Val. Here the Germans hold the village cemetery and are using the stone tombs for defenses, retiring into subterranean passages when the conflict slackens.
4. Soissons is quiet after the German success of last week, but the indications are for a speedy renewal of the fighting when Von Kluck's forces attempt to cross the Aisne. French guns are posted on all the hills on the southern bank.
5. An English correspondent, writing from Northern France, speaks of the "menacing advance" of the French near Berry-au-Bac. Little has been heard from this particular region for weeks, and the exact character of the operations is not clear.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Following the blowing up of an ammunition depot caused by the bursting of a shell, that part of the village of La Boisselle, (about twenty miles northeast of Amiens,) occupied by our troops, was burned, and we were compelled to evacuate it. The evacuated territory was recaptured by us, however, in a vigorous counter-attack on the morning of the 18th.

The enemy has bombarded St. Paul, near Soissons.

In the Champagne, some German aeroplanes have flown over our position. They were received by our cannon and machine guns, and two of them were brought to the ground inside our lines near Bar-le-Duc. The aeroplanes were only slightly damaged. The four aviators in them were made prisoners.

In the Argonne some desultory cannon and rifle firing has taken place. From the Argonne to the Vosges snow storms prevail.

(*Day Report*)—From the sea to the Oise there was yesterday a violent storm, particularly in Belgium. The day saw artillery fighting at certain points.

Near Autreche, to the northeast of Vic-sur-Aisne, two German attacks were repulsed. In the regions of Soissons and Rheims there was no change.

In the region of Perthes there was very efficient markmanship on the part of our artillery on the positions of the enemy.

In the Argonne, the German attacks on Hill 263, to the west of Boureuilles, brought no result. We took possession of several German field works to the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, in the only part of the Forest of Le Prêtre which is still in the hands of the enemy. We here later repulsed a counter-attack, and maintained all our gains.

In the Vosges there has been a heavy fall of snow. The enemy bombarded Thann, but without inflicting serious damage.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the neighborhood of Nieuport yesterday there were artillery duels, but nothing else. No attacking movements have been undertaken by the enemy in the last few days.

British mines have been washed ashore at several places on the coast.

At La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, our troops who again had established themselves in the churchyard of La Boisselle and in the hamlet to the southwest, attacked the French with the bayonet and drove them from their positions. We took prisoner three officers and 100 men. Several French trenches have been captured in the Argonne Forest. The French detachments occupying them were almost annihilated.

The French attack on our positions to the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, against a hill a mile and a fifth south of Velcey, advanced as far as our trenches. This fighting is still going on.

In the Vosges and in Upper Alsace, a heavy snow storm and fogs have prevailed, interfering with the fighting.

The situation in East Prussia has undergone no change. In Northern Poland the Russians attempted an advance across a branch of the Wkra River, near Radzanow, but were repulsed. Nothing of importance has transpired on the Polish Vistula.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Vistula River we delivered a counter-attack on the night of Jan. 17, and reoccupied certain trenches near the village of Goumine, which the enemy had captured the night of Jan. 16. Our action resulted in rendering the situation as it had been. The German detachments defending these trenches were virtually annihilated. Two efforts made subsequently by the enemy in this locality to attack us were without success.

During the same night the Germans tried twice to assume the offensive on the Goulki-Vissoufika front, but they were discovered in time by our searchlights and were dispersed by our fire.

In the region to the east of Piotrkow (south of Lodz) our artillery has destroyed an armored motor car of the enemy.

New attempts made by the Germans to bombard Tarnow, in Galicia, with heavy guns were frustrated by the excellent fire of our artillery.

There is nothing of importance to report on our other fronts.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—North of the Vistula, no events of importance have occurred. On the heights to the east of Zakliczyn, in Galicia, our artillery, by a concentric fire, forced the Russians from some of their first trenches. Finally the enemy evacuated the trenches for a distance of about three and a half miles along his front and retired in disorder, the effective fire of our artillery and machine guns to the nearest line on the heights, leaving numerous rifles and quantities of supplies.

On the rest of the front, in West Galicia, there has been only an artillery battle.

In the Carpathians the fighting has been insignificant, merely between patrols.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our Caucasian troops have obstinately defended their positions against Russia's superior forces. A hostile attempt to encircle the wing of one of our corps failed. After a fight, west of Hoidkhoi (?) the Russian cavalry fled, leaving behind its dead and wounded.

JEWS IN FLIGHT FROM PALESTINE

Cruiser Tennessee Carries Refugees from Turkish Persecution to Egypt.

THEIR LANDS CONFISCATED

Competition with German Colonists Said to be One Cause of Expulsion—6,000 in Alexandria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The influx of Jews is continuing. The American cruiser Tennessee is making frequent trips between Alexandria and Jaffa, conveying refugees gratuitously. The question of accommodation has become a very serious problem, although the Jewish community is doing its utmost and the Government has placed a building at its disposal.

The refugees say that a pronounced anti-Semitic persecution is beginning and that the entire colonization work of thirty years is being destroyed. The Turks accuse the Jews of favoring the Allies; the Arabs have been ordered to seize Jewish lands, and Circassians are being settled in each colony. On Jan. 8 Djemal Pasha ordered the destruction of all Jewish colonization documents within a fortnight under penalty of death.

The refugees say that the fight between German and Turkish officers at the Hotel Dupare in Jerusalem was due to the anti-Semitism of Germans, inasmuch as the Jews compete with the German colonists.

Said Senussi, a cousin of the Grand Sheik of the Senussi, who has arrived in Alexandria from Hejaz, says the Arabs are disgusted with the Turks and ridicule the "holy war." They are grateful to Great Britain, he says, for not molesting Hejaz and for the respect that is being shown for Mecca and Medina, the Mohammedan holy places, which are in that vilayet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Official dispatches to the State Department today reported the arrival in Alexandria, Egypt, of 6,000 Jews from Palestine. Seventy-five per cent. of them were Russians and the remainder British and French. More than 4,000 were said to be destitute. An equal number of Jewish refugees from Palestine were reported to be on their way to Alexandria.

SAPHIR SUNK BY A MINE.

Turkish Motor Boats Saved Survivors of the French Submarine.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—An official communication issued by the Turkish Army Headquarters today says that violent fighting is in progress near the Caucasian frontier against Russian reinforcements.

It also was reported from Constantinople that the destruction of the French submarine Saphir, reported on aSturday to have been sunk by Turkish artillery, was due to striking a mine at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Turkish motor boats rescued the sruvivors.

RED CROSS TO AID TURKS.

Great Efforts Made to Send Staff Quickly at Appeal of Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Jan. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The American Red Cross staff leaves Beirut tomorrow for Damascus, and thence goes to Gaza or another Turkish base.

Great efforts have been made, as a result of the Turkish military leaders' appeal to snd a hospital off quickly, and the staff has been informed that it must be ready to receive wounded on Jan. 27.

TURKS QUIT ADRIANOPLE?

Athens Hears That the Garrison Has Evacuated the City.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens the statement is made that Adrianople has been abandoned by the Turkish garrison.

Adrianople after Constantinople is the most important city in European Turkey.

FAILED TO REACH DYING WIFE.

Count de Buisseret, Who Married American, Balked in Trip to Brussels.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Count de Buisseret, Belgian Minister at Petrograd, has reached The Hague after a round-about journey from Russia only to get news of the death in Brussels of his wife (formerly Miss Story of Washington) and the whereabouts of his six children.

The Count's family remained in Brussels when the Germans occupied that city. Some time ago, the Minister received in Petrograd a message telling him of the serious illness of his wife. He at once asked the German Government for permission to travel across Germany to reach his wife's bedside as quickly as possible. His request was refused, he said, and he was compelled to make the trip through Sweden and Norway, the journey occupying a fortnight.

On reaching The Hague he learned that his wife had died several days before. He has now asked the German officials to send his children to Holland to join him.

Countess de Buisseret was the daughter of Major Gen. John P. Story, U. S. A., retired. She married the Count when he was Belgian Minister to the United States.

NO MORE BURIAL GUARDS.

Kaiser Orders That Untrained Reservists Be No Longer Used.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 18.—According to the Handelsblad, Emperor William has issued an order that untrained German reservists shall no longer be permitted to serve as guards of honor at the burials of prisoners of war.

"As much as we would like to give deceased prisoners of war the last military honors," the order of the Emperor is quoted as saying, "all considerations must give way to the main work of these troops, namely, the acquisition as quickly as possible of the necessary military training."

HELLO GIRL CAUSED PANIC.

Phoned Austrian Authorities That Italians Were Invading Trentino.

GENOA, Jan. 18.—"A false alarm of an Italian invasion was spread in Trentino by the mistake of a telephone girl," says a Venice dispatch to the newspaper Secolo XIX. "She reported that Italian troops were marching toward Sappada, one of the easiest points for invading Trentino.

"The authorities never questioned the truth of the report. All night long roads were blown up and troops were rushed toward Sappada. In the morning all was ready for the invaders, but there was no sign of them. The telephone girl is being prosecuted."

You May Be Sure of a Good Meal at

Haan's Restaurant

13-21 PARK ROW
(PARK ROW BUILDING)

WHERE service is the best.

Prices—as reasonable as any other downtown restaurant.

Daily Specialties—
for Lunch and Dinner
—*Music*—
Banquet Room.

GIFTS TO WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Women Prisoners Give Aid—More Ambulances for Paris Hospital.

The Red Cross European War Fund was increased by 927.35 yesterday, and the total is now $441,405.84. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were $150 from the Utica War Relief Association, $125 from Mrs. O. E. Kissell of 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, this city; $100 from Holland Dames, St. Mark's Church, New York; $47.50 from students of Ottawa University; $21 from the Baptist, Methodist and United Brethern Churches of Finley Lake, N. Y.; $18.25 from the citizens of Brentwood, L. I., and $490 collected by the young women of Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Ernest Flagg and others have opened an office at 961 Fifth Avenue for the collection of funds to buy wool, needles, &c., to be used by women prisoners on Blackwell's Island and in Bedford Reformatory in making garments for sick and wounded soldiers. The women prisoners are doing this work voluntarily and take great interest in it.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,839.95 yesterday, and now totals $845,008.32. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Elizabethtown.....$295	W. L. Clark.....$10		
Alliance Francaise,	W. V. Ewing..... 10		
Little Rock, Ark. 202	Mrs. E. Parode.... 10		
Monroe Watchman,	Mrs. W. S. Sawyer 10		
Union, W. Va...140	Mrs. B. Kazaryian. 16		
Asbury Park Press. 46	Catholic Diocese,		
Emeline Armstrong 18	Cleveland, Ohio.. 15		
Waterbury Rep.....117	A. O. Weill..... 10		
A. L. Ruffner.....100	Mrs. G. H. Bottom 10		
Training Sch. Officers, Hudson, N.Y. 50	Anonymous 25		
	Kingston, N. Y.... 70		
A. E. Sprantall... 10	Pres. S.S., Graham,		
James Moss..... 25	N. C..... 11		
E. C. Heard..... 10	Miss Meurer (col.). 17		
Ridgewood, N. J... 12	Mrs. M. P. Joslyn. 10		
F. H..... 25	Dorothy M. Ben-		
J. A. Almirall.... 25	jamin 10		
Pres. S. S., North	Anonymous 11		
Vernon, Ind..... 10	M. L. C..... 10		
Mrs. E. L. B.	N. Foote..... 50		
Norris..... 25	Elizabeth Denning. 50		
Mrs. R. Wadsworth 15	Cecilia Chapin.... 10		
Mrs. C. S. Kraus.. 25	Eunice Foote.....100		
H. A. Stickney.... 25			

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $101,758.25, of which amount $139 was received yesterday. Of this sum Mrs. Gardiner Sherman sent $100, Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira $15, and T. R. Williams of Punxsutawney, Penn., and C. McReeve of Coronado, Cal., each $10. All other subscriptions were for amounts of less than $10. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue.

The American Women's War Relief Fund will give a cabaret at the Ritz-Carlton for the Mercy Fund on Feb. 16. The money will go to the American Hospital at Paignton, England.

Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street announced yesterday that the fund for women and children of France, of which she is Treasurer, now amounts to $53,290.90.

A subscription of $2,200 was received yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. for two more ambulances for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. The gift represents contributions to a fund organized by the "Good-Will Section." The fund now totals $306,544.68.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE TIMES has received $10 from "I. B. O." to aid in relieving distress in the Italian earthquake zone, and $5 from "Haras" for "New York's unemployed."

HAVANA FIRING ONLY BLASTS

Quarry Work Mistaken for a Sea Battle—Praesident Report Denied.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The reports that cannon firing had been heard last night off the coast near Havana were promptly investigated and turned out to be without foundation. It seems that some blasting work was being done along the shore, and that these reports were mistaken for artillery fire.

A British cruiser believed to be the Bristol is patrolling about five miles off the coast, having relieved another vessel thought to have been the cruiser Berwick.

There is no truth in the report, published in the United States, that the German steamer Praesident was sunk off Havana last night by the British cruiser Berwick.

SEIZE GERMAN STOWAWAYS.

Six Found Hidden on Board Norwegian Steamer Bergensjford.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Jan. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Norwegian-American liner Bergensjford arrived this morning at Bergen, having been detained at Kirkwall from Tuesday to Thursday. Capt. Irgens said he left New York on Jan. 2 and that representatives of the American Customs Department arrested four Germans who were on board with false passports. When the ship had proceeded to a point 200 miles off Bergen, she met a British cruiser and the cargo and passengers were examined. Two Germans were among the passengers and six others had been found concealed on board when the ship was on the high sea. They were taken prisoners by the cruiser.

GERMAN TROOPS THRIFTY.

Said to be Saving About $25,000,000 a Month from Their Pay.

Herr Stroedel, head of the German Mail Bureau, estimates that the German soldiers are saving about $25,000,000 a month out of their pay. The estimate, it is explained, is based on the savings of officers as well as enlisted men. He says:

"A Saxon division of Reserves sent to their homes in September, 10,000 money orders, amounting to 991,000 marks ($97,750); and in October, 20,000 orders, amounting to 800,000 marks ($200,000). On some days the payments made at one field postoffice reached to 30,000 marks, ($8,750,) and in one case even 110,000 marks ($27,500). At the postoffices under the jurisdiction of the chief postal authorities of Dresden, 63,104 money orders were received from the front in October. On these, 2,500,000 marks, ($625,000,) in round numbers, had been paid in. In November there were 65,516 orders, amounting to 2,322,722 marks ($590,000). Frequently the money orders were for very small sums, ranging from 50 cents to $2.50.

"Taking the Dresden figures as a basis for the entire Empire, it is estimated that 100,000,000 marks ($25,000,000) was the sum total of the savings of the German troops in the month of October.

"This large sum testifies to the soberness and strong character of the German soldiers. Thus a steady stream of money flows uninterruptedly to Germany from the battlefields in the east and west. These many thousand small sums saved by the individual soldiers swell to enormous sums circulated anew at home."

Have You Provided

Business Management for your Estate? If not, then, these items will appeal to you:

Leslie D. Ward, Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Company, appointed the Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, as his Executor.

Thomas H. White, former president White Sewing Machine Company, named the Cleveland Trust Company as Executor.

George William Boyd, Boston capitalist interested in many charities, turned over a large estate to the International Trust Company as Executor.

William H. Tillinghast, well known in New York 10 years ago, appointed his wife as Executrix with the proviso that the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York should become Trustee at her death, which occurred a year ago, and we at once succeeded to the management of the estate.

These are specific instances in which men of unusual experience in large affairs concluded that Trust Company Management of their estates meant *the most efficient management*, and *continuing management*.

Our Booklet explaining our Service sent upon request

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 Wall Street

FINDS THE GERMANS LOSING CONFIDENCE

British Observer Says Few Captives of Allies Expect a Victorious Advance.

FEELING SHIFTED RECENTLY

He Pays Tribute to German Care of Men, but Criticises Medical Methods.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A military observer at the British Army Headquarters in France, writing under date of Saturday, discusses the "physical and mental condition" of the British troops and the Germans opposing them.

After making due allowance for the probability that the German prisoners in many cases represent inferior elements of Germany's forces, he says that "there seems to be a difference in the state of feeling of the German rank and file from that which existed some weeks ago."

"Some of our prisoners," the observer continues, "now realize that a victorious German advance is out of the question and that their duty is merely to hold ground. The idea that Germany will gain any advantage commensurate with the sacrifices incurred appears to a great extent to have disappeared, but there are few Germans who contemplate the possibility of an actual defeat and the invasion of their country.

"As regards physical well-being," the British officer says, "it is doubtful if the Germans are so well off as are the British. The German medical arrangements also are inferior, many civilian physicians without surgical experience being used. Two such doctors were recently allowed to operate in one of our hospitals. Since they were without instruments, they were allowed to use ours. They showed surprising ignorance, ruining several instruments intended for disarticulating ligaments by attempting to cut bones with them. After this they were not permitted to operate.

"But these points of German inferiority," the writer goes on, "are more than offset by the general efficiency of the fighting machine of the Germans, the excellence of staff work and high discipline, and the thoroughness with which every military requirement has been provided for.

"Orders have been captured which give minute instructions for the care of clothing, equipment, and sanitation which show great forethought and a high standard of interior economy.

"This minute care for the well-being of the soldier so long as he can fight is, however, combined with callousness to losses when a sacrifice of life is thought necessary, which points to formidable powers of resistance."

Aviators Eliminate Surprise.

The latter part of the eye-witness dispatch discusses the part aviation is playing in the military operations. In this connection he says:

"Aviation has profoundly modified warfare by eliminating the element of surprise, for so long as the weather permits aerial reconnaissance it is impossible to carry out any great concentration or movement of troops by day within a considerable radius without being discovered. Especially in the present form of warfare have the former functions of the cavalry, as regards reconnaissance, been usurped by the flying corps."

The officer pays a tribute to the remarkable work of the British aviators, and mentions as a frequent occurrence reconnaissance in "driving snow with the temperature below zero or in a gale, under fire of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns, or traveling with the wind when the machine rocks and sways and attains a speed of 150 miles an hour."

New German Quartermaster General

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Jan. 18.—The appointment of Gen. Adolf Will von Hohenborn as Quartermaster General of the German Army in succession of Major Gen. von Voigts-Rhetz, who died suddenly of heart failure on Nov. 19, has just been announced

KAISER'S BELATED REJOICING

Congratulates Colonials on a Victory Won in November.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 18.—Although the fighting to which it refers took place last November, Emperor William, according to an official dispatch from Berlin, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Dr. W. S. Wolf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Your report of the brilliant victory near Tanga, in East Africa, has pleased me greatly. I heartily congratulate you upon this glorious deed of our colonial troops. Communicate my appreciation to all the brave men who, far from the Fatherland, decisively defeated an enmy four times their strength to the glory of the German name. The Fatherland is proud of its sons."

Although Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, is now in British hands, a belated official report from the German Governor, which has just reached Berlin, says a British cruiser bombarded the "open and undefended town" on Nov. 24.

RUSH OF DOCTORS TO ARMY.

Fashionable Medicos' Incomes Drop as "Invalids" Forget to be Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A curious little outcome of the war is a reduction in the incomes of fashionable doctors of London and other big cities.

Consultants who in peace times made their $50,000 a year now find their professional services in slight demand, and the example set in the beginning of the war by the doctors who volunteered their services to the Government is being followed so extensively that the authorities are unable to cope with the supply.

Among the reasons advanced for this unwonted condition of affairs is that the maladies imaginaires of ordinary times have forgotten their supposed ailment in these strenuous days.

Income Tax Law
Practical Questions and Answers
Revised to Date

This pamphlet, prepared by Counsel, and dealing particularly with the preparation of RETURN No. 1040 (revised) for individuals, and RETURN No. 1041 (revised) for fiduciaries, will be furnished by our Trust Department on application.

Broadway Trust Company
Woolworth Building

Capital and Surplus.....$ 2,250,000
Assets $20,000,000

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Paid $34.53 For One Philip Morris Cigarette

The London Daily Telegraph has recently published an interesting incident reported to that newspaper by the officers of a certain Army Unit on the battlefield. The report says that three packets of Philip Morris Cigarettes were sold by auction, among a number of Officers. After selling the first two packets, they agreed to sell the individual cigarettes in the last packet; and the last cigarette of all brought £7 3s 9½d. ($34.53.)

BRITAIN NOT LIKELY TO PASS THE DACIA

London Expects Negative Reply Today to Our Request Regarding Cotton Steamer.

PUBLIC BITTER OVER IT

Case Stirs Up More Feeling in England Than Did the Protest on Shipping Delays.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British Government probably will reply tomorrow to the request of the United States Government that the former Hamburg-American Line steamer Dacia, which now flies the American flag, be permitted to make one trip with cotton from the United States for Germany, without the voyage being considered a precedent establishing the right of German ships interned in the United tSates to be transferred to the American flag and then resume uninterrupted trade witr Germany.

The opinion is general in official circles that Great Britain cannot make an exception in this instance.

The Dacia case has produced a marked impression in England. It is generally discussed in the streets by men of all classes, and the feeling voiced against the position of the United States concerning the Dacia is much more bitter than that aroused by the American note concerning delays to shipping. This is because the definite case of the Dacia is far better understood than the generalities of the note.

There is increasing evidence that the examination of ships suspected of carrying contraband is being more quickly carried out. Only four ships are now being held in the British Isles for prize courts and only three others are being detained for inspection. The ships held for the prize court are the Sigrun, Fridland, Bjornst, and Alfred Nobel. The detained ships are the Augusta, Kansas, and Kentucky.

HELD UP OUTSIDE THE HOOK

British Ship Forces Americans to Show Papers—Hot Comment in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Mann, the Republican leader, announced in the House this afternoon that he had just received a wireless message, sent to him from the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, reporting that the vessel had been held up by the British auxiliary cruiser Coronia "in sight of New York," and that American citizens aboard had been forced to show their passports. The message came from Oswald F. Schuette, for many years a Washington correspondent, who is on his way to Berlin for The Chicago Daily News. The message follows:

> The Nieu Amsterdam has been held up by the British cruiser Coronia in sight of New York. American citizens, including the correspondent of The Washington Herald (sic.) have been forced to show their passports to a British officer. See the Fish-Berthemy letter. SCHUTTE.

"I remember the letter which Secretary Hamilton Fish wrote to M. Berthemy during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870,55 said Mr. Mann, as he proceeded to comment on the dispatch. "At that time war vessels belonging to France hovered around the City of New York and the entrance to the harbor of Norfolk, prepared to seize German vessels that might come out, and, as there was some backbone and nerve in the State Department at that time, Secretary Fish wrote a letter, which, I think, was addressed to Elihu B. Washburne, then our Minister to France.

"In this letter attention was called to the fact that these warships were hovering along our coast for the purpose of seizing German merchant vessels engaged in trade with this country whenever they might come out of the harbor. This act was condemned as an act of offensiveness to the country which had from the beginning of the war preserved strict neutrality.

"M. Berthemy was at that time the French Minister at this capital, and he was advised by Mr. Fish of the position of protest taken by this Government. How refreshing it is to go back to the old days of Ulysses S. Grant and Hamilton Fish, who had the courage to keep war vessels waiting to prey on merchant vessels trading with this, a neutral country, away from the entrances to our harbors. They were there with itnent to annoy the commerce of this country. And President Grant and Secretary Fish kept them away. And if we would now say to them that they must keep away Great Britain would keep her vessels away. We are a neutral power, but we have some rights and ought to insist on our rights being respected."

Mr. Mann spoke with great feeling, and when he sat down he was cheered heartily by both sides of the chamber.

TALK TO BERLIN AMERICANS.

President of Reichstag at Luncheon Club Discusses War's Causes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18, (Dispatch to The London Evening News.)—German efforts to capture American public opinion are being renewed with redoubled vigor, as is indicated by two public meetings held in Berlin at the close of last week.

The American Luncheon Club, an organization comprising all the most prominent Americans engaged in business in Berlin, held a meeting on Friday. It was attended by Dr. Kaempf, President of the Reichstag, who took advantage of the occasion to make a speech fixing the responsibility for the war on Germany's envious competitors. The luncheon was attended by United States Ambassador Gerard and other members of the American Embassy, former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, and six American officers who had been sent to Germany to observe the operations of the German Army.

On the evening previous the German-American Economic Union, which now exists exclusively for the purpose of fomenting bad relations between America and England, held a meeting in a Berlin hotel, at which a report upon the educational work being carried on in America was discussed. The German press points out that Herr Ballin, Director of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd Line, are members of this organization.

DENIES EMERSON STORY.

Burgomaster Max Didn't Order Germans Fired On, Friend Says.

M. Victor Yseux, a barrister of Antwerp and a close personal friend of Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels, yesterday denied on the basis of intimate conversations he had had with Burgomaster Max at Brussels shortly before the latter's arrest the statement that Max's arrest by the German military authorities was due to his secretly ordering the Belgian Civic Guard to fire upon the German soldiers. That charge was made in a lecture delivered in Berlin by Edwin Emerson, an American war correspondent, who added that it was only through the intervention of the American Minister at Brussels that Max's orders were not carried out and that Brussels was saved from a fate like that of Louvain.

"Max and I have been close friends for thirty-five years," said M. Yseux, "and used to be classmates at school. I was with him shortly before his arrest, and can say positively, from what he told me, that he never issued any such order to the Civic Guard. Nor could he have done so even if he had wished to. The Civic Guard is under the orders of the Belgian military authorities alone, and the civil burgomaster has no authority over it. Moreover, after the Germans entered Brussels the Civic Guard for the most part departed to join the Belgian Army, and those who remained were disarmed by the Belgian authorities, who shipped their arms to the Belgian Army further on.

"It is likewise untrue that orders were sent from nAtwerp secretly for an attack on the Germans, supposedly retreating before a successful sortie from Antwerp. I know this, for I motored daily with Gen. de Guise and Gen. Dufour of Antwerp, both personal friends of mine. Moreover, everybody in Brussels could see that the Germans were not retreating from Antwerp, but pushing on vigorously and in great numbers toward it.

The real reason for the arrest of Burgomaster Max by the Germans, as I learned, was this: The German Commander had asked that all the fire ladders of Brussels be placed at his disposal, to be used in the projected attack on Antwerp. The following day the German soldiers found that all the fire ladders had been rendered useless by the fIre Chiefs. The German commander forthwith demanded of Max that these fIre Chiefs be punished for insubordination.

"'Not at all,' replied Max. 'They merely acted on my orders. I myself ordered them to render the ladders useless.'

"Thereupon Max was arrested by the German military authorities."

$10,000 GIFT FOR YALE.

Mrs. Herbert Sheftel Promises That Amount to the University Press.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Announcement was maed at a meeting of the Yale Corporation today that Mrs. Herbert Sheftel of New York has promised $10,000 toward the endowment of the Yale University Press in memory of her late husband, who was graduated in 1898. With other gifts this brings the endowment of the publishing activities of the university up to over $100,000.

The Treasurer reported that the present total of permanent funds, exclusive of funds held by the Peabody and Sheffield trustees, is $15,750,000.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Archer, a graduate student at Harvard, and a former Indian missionary, was appointed Lecturer on Missions at the School of Religion.

"Alumni University Day" will be held on Washington's Birthday.

BRITISH LINER HITS ROCK.

The Highland Glen, Bound for Buenos Aires, Beached Near Vigo, Spain

VIGO, Spain, Jan. 18.—The British steamer Highland Glen, bound for Buenos Aires with passengers, ran on a rock in the bay today and was badly damaged.

She proceeded for port under full speed, but the water gained so rapidly that it was necessary to beach the steamer.

The Highland Glen is of 4,743 tons register and she was built in 1901. She belongs to the Nelson Steam Navigation Company of London.

'SNAKE IN GRASS' HE CALLS ENGLAND

Still Germany Does Not Hate Foe, Says Dr. Karl O. Bertling of Berlin.

TAKES FLING AT TIMES SQ.

Tells Women at Hotel Astor It Is Where Trouble Is Hatched—"Bravo!" Came Too Soon.

Dr. Karl O. Bertling, Assistant Director of the Amerika Institute of Berlin, made an address to "the American Women of German Descent" upon "Cultural Inheritance in Germany," at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. At least that was the subject Dr. Bertling was down for, but he said in opening his remarks that he was an impressionist, and that impressionists were erratic. That may have been the reason that he so soon left the subject of culture for war.

"We are mature enough to understand Shmakespeare," he said in the beginning of his remarks, referring to the German people. "Shakespeare is well and intelligently played in Germany. I hope to persuade you to think that Germans are an intelligent people."

The speaker said he thought that some trouble for Germany was "hatched near Times Square," and that he believed England was "the snake in the grass." He quoted a German talking to a brother of Sir Edward Grey as objecting seriously to Lord Northcliffe.

"I would like to see Lord Northcliffe on the gallows," he quoted the German as saying of the Englishman.

"Bravo!" shouted one woman in the audience in loud tones.

"On the gallows of public opinion," continued Dr. Bertling, tardily completing the sentence.

In opening he said he wanted to make the truth known, and he believed Americans were not averse to the truth.

"No one has told me anything to say to the American people, I am not a paid agent and Germany is not handing out anything. I have my past, and what I have had all my German friends have had. I will do justice to German militarism if I can. I don't want to down America or roast England.

"And 'poor little Belgium,' I am convinced as absolutely a part of the Allies' forces. They don't boast of unpreparedness; they had been building forts. And why were maps of Belgium printed in English? I give the English officers' credit for being able to read them in French. The maps were printed for the rank and file of the English army."

He told of the German Chancellor saying in the Reichstag at the beginnings of the war, that probably at that time Germany was marching through Belgium. "Leave it to us," he quoted the Chancellor as saying. "It is necessary for the safety of 70,000,000 Germans."

Germany had no thought of annexation, he went on, but when Belgium became a real enemy, aided by civilians, it was different. He called England the "real snake in the grass," but said Germany did not hate England. "Hassen Machts nichts," hatred does no god, he said.

"I have heard so much rot about the standing army of Germany, so much rot about the terrible barbarism. The aiser and every member of the army is a hero."

Dr. Simon Baruch, who was in the audience, made a few remarks, saying that Germany had never made a treaty with Belgium. That all treaties had been made by Prussia.

There was a good attendance and the women listened with interest and applauded enthusiastically at times. On the programme was the symbol of the society, the iron cross, with the motto: "Gold for Iron." "America" was sung at the opening, and Miss Edith A. Reiffert, the President, presided.

TO NAME WENDEL'S SISTERS

They Will Administer Estate of "Hermit of Fifth Avenue."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Surrogate William Sawyer of Westchester County within the next few days will appoint the two sisters of John G. Wendel, who was known as the millionaire "Hermit of Fifth Avenue," administratrices of his estate, estimated now to be between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000. Claims of creditors are being advertised for.

Former District Attorney Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers, who has been appointed Special Appraiser by Controller Travis, will begin the appraisal of the estate immediately.

Fireman Dragged by Runaway.

Louis Moran, a fireman attached to Engine Company 59 at 231 East Fiftieth Street, yesterday stopped a runaway team of horses attached to a distillery truck after he had been dragged for half a block. The horses had been left unattended at Fifty-second Street and Park Avenue, and when frightened by a passing automobile started off, scattering women and children, until Moran stopped them. Frank Gorry, the driver, was served with a summons to appear in Yorkville Court.

SCHULMAN PRAISES PRESIDENT'S WORK

Tells Jewish Congregation Delegates Administration's Policies Have Kept Us Out of War.

BIG MEETING IN CHICAGO

Representatives Hear Tales of Suffering in the War Zone—To Discuss Problems of Race.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18. — The intense nationalism prevailing in present-day thought was termed the profoundest cause of the war in Europe by Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, New York, in an address tonight before the delegates to the conventions of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhood. More than 1,200 persons heard the address.

Representatives of more than 200 Jewish congregations, with a membership aggregating several hundred thousand, gathered here today for the twenty-fourth biennial council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which is to continue its sessions through Thursday.

The Executive Board of the organization met this afternoon preparatory to the formal opening of the council sessions tomorrow. In the evening, service was held at Sinai Temple, at which Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, New York, spoke on "The War and Judaism."

Dr. Schulman said he believed the idea of nation based on race was wrong, and that it was destined to pass away. The ideal State should be based on the rights of men, irrespective of race or creed, he said.

Dr. Schulman characterized rPesident Wilson's policy toward the war as "the greatest work of his Administration."

"It has been said that the rPesident's policy was weak and unwise; I say it is strong with self-restraint, and wise with prophetic foresight. America will be called upon to play a great role when this war will approach its end, and it can only play that role and it con only exert influence on behalf of freedom and of right, if it comes with skirts absolutely clean, with the record of the strictest kind of neutrality."

Dr. K. Kohler, President of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, said:

"The war in Europe will bring about an extraordinary exodus of Jews, and these, for the most part, will come to America. They may not come all at once, but they will come to the one country in which they can feel they are heartily welcome and in which their influence will be a potent factor, not alone in the spread of Judaism, but in benefiting humanity.

"We have much sympathy for our brothers abroad. They are to be found in all of the countries now at war. To them, this war is a dreadful thing, for the Jew always has been an advocate of peace and progress. America will be a gainer by their influence when they come over to us, for the Jew is broadly humanitarian."

Rabbi J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh explained that the main object of the convention is the discussion of synagogue and school extension.

"In the larger cities the Jewish children have the advantage of the synagogues and of Rabbis to teach them the Jewish faith," said Dr. Levy. "In the smaller hamlets, however, where perhaps there are only half a dozen Jewish families and no synagogue or Rabbi, you can see that the children will have no other instructors than their parents. It is such small groups that we want to reach and that we are reaching, in greater numbers, right along.

Of the 3,000 patients admitted to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, 2,000 have been discharged as cured, or with the disease arrested, according to a report tonight at the annual meeting of the executive committee of the hospital. A new medical building, the gift of Samuel Grabfelder of Philadelphia, President of the Hospital Association, was formally opened.

The officers were re-elected, Mr. Grabfelder and Walter rFeiberg of Cincinnati being elected to their fifteenth consecutive terms as President and Vice rPesident, respectively.

Among the prominent delegates attending the convention are J. Walter Frieburg and Charles Shohl of Cincinnati, President and Vice President of the union; Jacob H. Schiff of New York, Judge Josiah Cohen of Pittsburgh, Martin A. Marks of Cleveland, and Joseph Schonthal of Columbus, Ohio.

Among the delegates to the sisterhoods meeting are Mrs. Leon Goodman of Louisville, Mrs. Harris H. Mayer of Kansas City, Mrs. Louis S. Levy of Cincinnati, Mrs. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Abram Simon of Washington, D. C., who is President of the organization.

DR. RICHMOND GETS DELAY.

Church Authorities Grant Request of Accused Rector's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—A step preliminary to the trial of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, on charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman and violation of his ordination vows was taken this afternoon in the office of Henry Budd, Chancellor of the Diocese, when a meeting was held to allow the defendant to enter an appearance and file a plea, an answer, or demurrer.

At the request of Edgar Black, counsel for Dr. Richmond, the case was adjourned until Jan. 29. Dr. Richmond did not appear.

Chancellor Budd said concerning the proceedings of this afternoon:

"The case is not yet an issue. Triers have not yet been selected and the meeting was merely under the canon for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter an appearance and file a plea, answer, or demurrer. When the case is at issue I will draw five qualified triers from which five the Bishop will select the active triers."

ENGAGED, HE TOOK POISON.

"Tired of Being Sick All the Time," Said Man About to Wed.

With his wedding day only little more than a month away, Samuel Franklin, a photographer, 32 years old, of 254 Broome Street, took half an ounce of bichloride of mercury yesterday, and died soon afterward in Gouverneur Hospital. His brother, Joe Franklin, who lives in Yonkers, told the police the man had been despondent for some time because of continued ill-health. Even the prospect of getting married did not cheer him, the brother said.

Miss Rose Zuckerman of 210 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, was the man's fiancée. She and the brother had noticed the sick man's depression and had done all they could to cheer him up. Sunday afternoon they went to call upon him, and the brother stayed after she had left, saying he would spend the night in Samuel's home. Yesterday morning Joe went to his brother's room and found him moaning on the floor.

"I'm going to die," he said. "I'm tired of being sick all the time."

Dr. Hochstein of 293 Broome Street was called in, and said there was no hope.

JAPAN NOTES IDAHO BILL.

Tokio Newspaper Hopes That Washington Will Oppose It.

TOKIO, Jan. 18. (Cable Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.)—The Tokio newspaper, Jiji, of today, suggests that, although the status of the anti-alien bill introduced lately in the Idaho Legislatuhe is unknown in Japan, the American Government undoubtedly will not hesitate to approve the measure even more than it did in the case of the California law.

Such an anti-foreign movement accomplish its object, even to a degree, says the Jiji, it is liable to spread to other States, and thus create unpleasant impression and unfortunate controversy between America and Japan. "Americans o fthe Pacific coast especially," says the newspaper, "will unquestionably give this matter their serious consideration, and we cannot help expressing our earnest desire that the Washington Government at this junucture may see fit to use appropriate and effective means, leaving nothing undone to prevent the recurrence of the American-Japanese controversy.

Sued for Damages to Cable.

District Attorney Marshall yesterday began suit for $10,000 in the Federal District Court against the North German Lloyd Line on account of damages to the submarine cable between Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, in the Narrows. The liner Prinzessin Alice is alleged to have anchored at Quarantine in May, 1909, and to have broken the cable.

CAUCUS DALLIES WITH SHIPPING BILL

Referred for Perfection by Senators, but Rural Credits Ordered Reported Out.

STRATEGY SEEN IN MOVE

Believed That Opposition Seeks to Pput Obstacle in Way of President's Vessel Purchase Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A caucus of Democratic Senators held tonight to smooth the way for the passage of the Government Ship-Purchase bill, in which the Administration is deeply interested, failed to take defenite action on that measure. Instead, the caucus adopted a resolution proposed by Senator Robbins of Arkansas, directing the Finance Committee to report out a Rural Credits bill which should have consideration at an early day.

Many amendments to the measure for creating a Government-owned merchant marine were proposed, and it was ultimately decided that these should be taken up at once by the Committee on Commerce and a report on them made later by the caucus. It was apparent, from the multiplicity of these amendments and the character of the debate, that Democratic Senators were not satisfied with the Ship Purchase bill in its present form, and there was a disposition to believe after the caucus that the action taken favorable to a rural credits bill was designed to pigeonhole the former.

The rural credits resolution did not declare for giving this measure consideration at the present session, which must end in less than seven weeks, a time barely sufficient to pass the regular appropriation bills. Various interpretations were given to the action of the caucus, one being that the resolution was d esigned to give asurance to the farmers that their interests would not be forgotten. There was also a disposition to believe that the caucus resolution was purposely indefinite owing to some differences among Democratic Senators over the form that rural credits legislation should take.

The well-defined opposition to the Shipping bill, which President Wilson has insisted should be taken up at this session, is believed to have had its influence in the action in favor of rural credits. By bringing that measure forward into prominence in the legislative programme for next session, the Shipping bill is relatively pushed to the rear, unless the President calls a special session for the purpose of taking up this measure.

The debate in the caucus went elaborately into the principal features of the Shipping bill. The debate on how the Governmental control and operation of the ships acquired should be conducted occupied some time. Doubt was expressed whether it would be wise to provide in the act itself for the incorporation of the controlling power or to leave it to be organized under general laws. It was finally decided to leave the matter of incorporation and charter to the shipping board itself when created.

Senator Smith of Georgia offered an amendment providing that the vessels to be acquired by Government purchase should be offered to firms, persons, and corporations of the United States for charter on terms that should pay 4 per cent. on the investment by the Government.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama presented an amendment for the establishment of a merchants' shipping bureau in the Department of Commerce, which should be administered by a merchants' shipping board, to consist of the Secretary of Commerce, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of War as ex-officio members, and four members to be appointed by the President. These additional members, it was provided, should be persons having great experience in the building and operation of ships.

Senator Stone of Missouri offered an amendment for a division of inspection and certification of cargoes, the purpose of which was to meet the difficulties in connection with neutral bottoms seized and examined by belligerent warships.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware offered an amendment providing that the present shipping regulations should be abrogated Dec. 31, 1915, and that the Shipping Board should prepare and adopt new regulations in harmony with the provisions of the Shipping bill. This amendment, like the others, was referred to the Commerce Committee.

HAS BIG WATER PROJECTS.

New Jersey Supply Commission Purposes to Spend Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—An adequate water supply for all parts of New Jersey is discussed in the annual report of the State Water Supply Commission, transmitted to Gov. Fielder today. The commissio noutlines what propositions it has under way. If the Court of Errors and Appeals upholds its right in the friendly suit instituted to determine the board's jurisdiction the commission plans to acquire the Wharton tract in South Jersey. Negotiations are under way in the northern section of the State for the purchase of the East Jersey Water Company's property, including the necessary water rights, filtration plant, and distributing system at Paterson, Passaic, and Montclair, at a cost of $9,145,433.

Another proposition pending is the acquiring of a low level water supply from the Wanaque River, with a dam at Midvale, at a total cost of $4,230,700. The report shows that several municipalities and water companies diverted during the year an excess of the amount of water allowed under the law and for which they will have to pay the State.

White Rock
WATER
AFTER EACH DANCE HELPS YOU DANCE LONGER

When you've only ten minutes for a smoke, don't light a big cigar—try PICCADILLY.

The short smoke without a rival! Rich—sweet—mellow.

Just like your favorite Havana perfecto, only smaller.

10 for 10c

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce an Innovation in This Comprehensive Sale of Fashionable

Evening Dress Haberdashery

Beginning Today

Embracing This Season's Newest Ideas in Manhattan Dress Shirts, Smart White Gloves, Evening Waistcoats, Evening Ties and Hosiery and Dress Jewelry

We believe this is the first time this class of merchandise has ever been offered at less than regular prices. In supplying evening clothes and accessories to New Yorkers, the position of this house is unique. Every article offered in this Sale is up to the usual Weber and Heilbroner standard.

Over 6,000 Manhattan Evening Dress Shirts

Many of them made of handsome silks and imported piques; with every touch of the exclusive, high-priced, custom shirtmaker; exquisitely proportioned and finished; with turn-back or regulation cuffs, plaited and hand-embroidered bosoms; all those exclusive, new things worn by correctly appareled New York men—the cleanest, choicest stock in America.

$2 Evening Dress Shirts, $1.38 $2.50 Evening Dress Shirts, $1.88
$3 Evening Dress Shirts, $2.25 $3.50 Evening Dress Shirts, $2.65
$4 Evening Dress Shirts, $2.85
$5 Evening Dress Shirts, $3.55 $6 Evening Dress Shirts, $4.45

Over 1,600 Dress Waistcoats

For full dress or Tuxedo, for the opera or for dancing—the widest range of correct and exclusive waistcoats this house has ever presented. White piques, white silks and black silks.

$3.50 to $5 Waistcoats reduced to $2.95
$6 to $8 Waistcoats reduced to $4.45
$10 to $15 Waistcoats reduced to $6.45

1026 Silk Dress Reefers

Knitted, crocheted and accordion ribbed—this season's newest and most desirable goods.

$3 Quality, $1.65 $7.50 to $9.50 Quality, $4.65
$5 to $6.50 Quality, $3.65 $10 and $12 Quality, $6.65

Over 2100 Pairs White Dress Gloves

Made of the finest imported kid and cape—specially selected skins; plain white or with black embroidered backs. Glace or suede finish—a full and choice assortment.

Regular $1.50 and $2 Qualites, $1.15
$2 and $2.50 Qualities, $1.35

Over 3,600 "Quick-Lock" Dress Ties

All made of fine, imported piques—the standard with men of fashion—an unusual opportunity for a supply.

Regular 50c quality, 35c or 3 for $1
Regular $1 quality, 55c.

Evening Dress Silk Hosiery

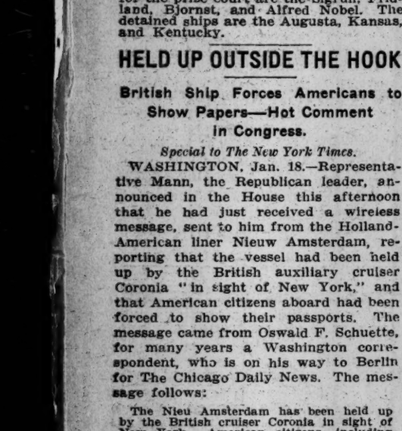
Plain black silk and silk-clocked effects—sold regularly at $1 and $1.50. Hosiery that is seldom placed in a reduction sale.

Reduced to 69c., or 3 pairs for $2.

Also our complete stock of Evening Dress and Tuxedo studs, buttons, links, button sets, slides and guards—the latest styles, at one-third less than former prices.

Sale At All Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 369 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.



Chimneys, Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus
Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
309 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. In press. 87 Illustrations.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Annual Sale Evening Dress Requisites

This sale is held but once a year. The articles offered are finest in quality and newest in style. Each is clinchingly guaranteed, with your money back, if you want it.

$3.50 Pique Shirts $2.35
$3.00 Pique Shirts $1.85
$3.00 Soft Pleated Shirts.. $1.85
$3.50 Silk Mufflers..... $2.35
$5.00 Crochet Silk Mufflers. $3.65
$3.00 Link & Stud Sets... $1.85
$7.50 to $10 Silk Waistcoats. $5.75

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Beyond a question:—
"STANDARD" DESKS are the best desk value in the world.
Charles E. Matthews
"The Desk Man."
31-33 E. 28th Street, N. Y.
"Our service counts but does not cost."

Men's & Women's
"Sample" Luggage
substantially underpriced today

A Philadelphia maker's New York showroom samples closed out to us and to you at concessions which warrant mutual acceptance.

In walrus, seal, bridle, and cowhide—and no two models alike in the entire assortment.

Suit Cases at $4.00 to $13.50
Regularly sold at $5.00 to $20.00

Traveling Bags at $4.00 to $18.50
Regularly sold at $5.00 to $27.50

Men's Hat Boxes at $5.00 to $8.50
Regularly sold at $7.50 to $12.50

Boston Bags at $3.50
Regularly sold at $5.00 & $6.00

Basement Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE

of an Industrial Terminal is to save its tenants on power, light, insurance, trucking and rent. Participation in net profits is what interests the stockholder, not gross earnings. We can show you how to increase your net profits by locating your factory at our Industrial Terminal, right in New York City.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York.
Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Just Out!

Here's a man-size novel of big events, clean, full of out-doors. It is ZANE GREY'S new novel, just published, and it is called

The Lone Star Ranger

A rushing story of the wild border days of Texas in the early seventies, with their desperate contests between outlaws and rangers. Incident crowds upon incident--breathless escapes, deeds of thrilling adventures, manly chivalry, and devoted love.

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At any Book Store
HARPER & BROTHERS
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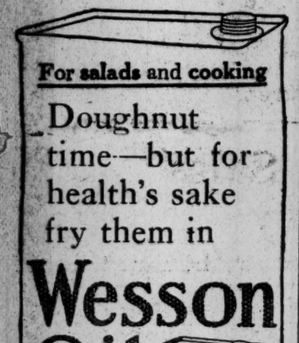

For salads and cooking

Doughnut time—but for health's sake fry them in

Wesson Oil

30 cents a quart

For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans

At your grocers'

BLOOMINGDALES

MESSAGE OF IMPORTANCE

It never rains—but it pours!

The January Sale of White, the Clearing Sale of Coats and Suits are both now at full tide at Bloomingdales.

Comes another event of singular interest.

The old-fashioned Yorkville House of Greenwald Bros., after 30 years of successful merchandising, have retired.

Their entire stock purchased by us is now on sale at Bloomingdales.

We bought at a great saving to us—*we sell at a great saving to you.*

Look for the Orange tickets when you come! . . . . . NOW.

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

Clear the Voice

A great relief when hoarse or coughing.

Used by speakers and singers for over 50 years.

25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample Free.

John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

7-20-4 Subway

Rides for 1914—37,196,362.
Rides over previous twelve months, 1,615,709. Largest selling brand of 10-Cent Cigar in the World.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

CARRANZA TREASURE HELD HERE AS LOOT

Companies Seek to Recover $115,000 in Gold and Silver Shipped form Mexico City.

MALONE STOPS PAYMENT

Invoices Are O. K., but Arrendendo Can't Get Bullion Out of Warehouse Here.

The disorders in Mexico were brought into the Federal courts here yesterday by the filing in the District Court of two suits, in which Elicio Arrendondo, said to be the agent of Carranza at Washington, was made the principal defendant. The suits are brought to prevent the handing over to him of a shipment of silver and another of gold worth in all $115,000, which arrived here on Jan. 8 consigned to him. Collector Dudley Field Malone and Baker & Williams, warehousemen, have also been made defendants.

The precious metals come from Sinaloa, Mexico, and it is alleged they were part of the loot taken from two mining companies there by bandits, supposed to be favorable to the Caranza cause. The Compania Minera de Panuce is suing for the silver, which amounts to 154 bars, weighing 4,806 kilograms, of the value of about $65,000, and the Compania Jesu Maria y Annexas, which has a mine close by the Compania Minera de Panuce, is trying to recover the gold, which is in the form of six bars, of the weight of 206 kilograms, worth $50,000.

According to papers filed by Hays, Hershfield & Wolf of 115 Broadway, these metals were taken to Mexico City, and were consigned from there, by way of Vera Cruz, to this port to Arendono. They were shipped by the Cuban mail steamer Mexico, which arrived here on Jan. 8. On landing, the bullion was placed in the warehouse of Baker & Williams.

The consignment was accompanied by perfectly regular Consular papers and invoices, but Collector Malone in consequence of the representations made to him has refused to hand over the bullion to anyone, and Arrendonde on his part has declined to give up the invoices and way bills. Consequently to straighten the matter out, the two Mexican companies are asking the District Court to enjoin the defendants from in any way disposing of the bullion until the question of ownership has been settled, and to enjoin the warehousemen from permitting anyone to remove the gold and silver bars pending the termination of the equity suit.

It was stated yesterday that this $115,000 worth of bullion is believed to be only part of the loot of the two mines, and that another consignment is on its way here. As soon as it is landed similar steps will be taken to determine its rightful ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Charles A. Douglas, counsel in this country for the Carranza Constitutionalist Government of Mexico and for its Washington Confidential Agency, tonight made this statement regarding the suits filed in New York against Señor Eliseo Arredondo and others:

"The actions are in replevin. The two mining companies claim ownership of the bullion; one of them claims to be the owner of the silver, the other claims ownership of the gold bars. The bullion belongs to the Constitutionalist Government in Mexico, and this will be abundantly shown at the trial of these cases. The shipments were made to Señor Arredondo as representative of that Government in this country. I do not deem it proper to say anything more at this time."

'SQUEAL' IN CANNON'S TOWN.

Fifteen Political Workers Ready to Tell of Vote Buying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—With the announcement by United States District Attorney Karch that all is in readiness for the investigation in Danville involving charges of vote buying and corruption in connection with the election of last oNvember, there are indication of desertions from the ranks of Cannon's political machine. An emissary representing fifteen Cannon followers has made known the desire of several "workers" to reveal all they know provided the Government will be lenient to them in its prosecutions.

An official connected with the investigation was approached by a man affiliated with politics in Danville, it is reported, and informed that men who handled the money, others who sold their votes and still others who refused to sell their votes were anxious to aid the government investigation.

Many influences have been working to prevent the investigation. It is said that a man supposed to have been sent by a leading politician visited one of the government witnesses, and, after arguing with some for nearly an hour said: "Why don't you deny this report? You will be taken care of."

The witness drove the visitor from his house, but another person is said to have overheard the conversation.

Immunity will be granted to certain witnesses, it is said. The Government, it is announced, is not particularly keen to prosecute the "small fry" in the vote fraud scandal, but are after the arch-conspirators.

Some of the politicians are preparing to leave Illinois for a visit to various health resorts, but Mr. Karch says he will bring back witnesses from any part of the United States if he thinks their testimony is needed.

HAIR LIKE DARKY WOOL.

Mrs. Davis, Suing Hairdresser, Tells of Transformations.

Mrs. Alice Davis, widow of Benjamin Wood Davis, who made a fortune as a merchant in Cincinnati, testified before Justice Delany in the Supreme Court yesterday in her suit for $25,000 damages against A. Simonson, a Fifth Avenue hairdresser. Mrs. Davis said she wanted a marcelle wave, and saw an advertisement in a theatre programme guaranteeing one to last forever for $35.

She called at Mr. Simonson's, and an assistant, she said, treated her hair with electricity and burned it so that it began to drop out. Before this misfortune, Mrs. Davis said, her hair was at first brown; then it was dyed, then bleached, and then colored auburn.

Mrs. Elsie Kelton of 400 Riverside Drive corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Davis, and added a picturesque touch to it by saying that after it had been treated by the defendant Mrs. Davis's hair looked like "darky wool." After the death of her first husband Mrs. Davis married a Mr. Swartz, whom she divorced, and then resumed the name of Davis. The case will be continued this morning.

Park Elephant Attacks Keeper.

Jewel, the oldest of the Central Park elephants, twice yesterday attacked Bob Hurben, a keeper, whom she dislikes, when he and others went to give her hide its annual softening coat of lampblack and oil. The first time Jewel almost got Hurton between her foot and the wall, and later she chased him through a gate into the hayhouse.

Annual Dinner of Times Men.

Notice has been sent to the alumni members of the New York Times Association that the annual dinner will take place at the Hotel Biltmore on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 6:30 P. M. Those desiring seat reservations should address the Secretary, Times Annex, West Forty-third Street.

GUTIERREZ HEADS A NEW REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

the National Lines of Mexico, thus taxing the nation indefinitely, which some day will have to pay for the debauchery that has been raging. After I began my labors as Provisional President, I decided to adopt the necessary measures to cause the cessation of the military management of the railways and to allow them to pass into the hands of the company owning them, in which the Government has an important interest.

"Nothing has been accomplished in this respect, in spite of the efforts that have been made, because the whole personnel appointed by Gen. Villa obeys only the orders coming from his military headquarters.

"Another of the serious questions which concern the Government and the public in general is the problem of our paper money; and to this date the Government under my direction has no knowledge of the number of millions reached by the enormous issue of the State of Chihuahua, nor do we know what its limit is going to be. Much less do we know as to the use made of this money.

"Gen. Villa, in his frequent conferences with representatives of the American press and with personages of the Government of that nation, makes declarations, promises, and pledges which are not within the province of a General, who should confine his attention exclusively to his military duties, inasmuch as it is contrary to national decorum that one who is only in command of a number of men should venture to talk, assuming the representation of the country in one form or another.

Gutierrez's Life Threatened.

"Villa, having learned that the acts of brigandage in this city and the murders committed in Pachuca and other cities of the Republic by his troops did not meet the approval of this Government, a meeting was called which was attended by purely personal elements—that is, blind partisans of Villa—and at this meeting, which has been vainly characterized as a sovereign convention of the revolution, my attitude was secretly discussed, and decisions to which I was a stranger were adopted; the result being that on Sunday, Dec. 31, Gen. Villa came to my home, revolver in hand, accompanied by ten or twelve armed men, among them Fierro and Urbina, besides 2,000 cavalrymen, who surrounded my house, and removed the meagre guard of twenty men, who were defending my home. With the courage instilled in them by such an array of force, all of them against one man, they insulted me, and several charges were preferred against me, because they had heard that it was my intention to deprive them of the command they had.

"In order to do this and to save my Government I have retired from the city, which they have been governing by military force and spreading terror and desolation everywhere.

"I have elements with me whose adhesion to the revolutionary cause is beyond discussion, and we all have a very different manner of understanding the revolution. We cannot conceive it as the ally of robbery and murder. We believe that when the revolution has to kill, it ought to do it publicly and showing the justice of its action, basing it strictly upon the law; that when the revolution takes the property of others, it ought to do it also in accordance with general laws and for the benefit of the nation, but never for the personal enrichment of its chiefs, who levy forced loans or take the property of those whom they declare their enmies.

"The country will not profit by this revolution if the latter does not direct all the great energies that are back of it toward a definite and honest orientation. With a just and upright Government, we can arrive at the solution of our economic problems; the latfundia can be destroyed—not through incumbrances that will perpetuate them, as has been done in Morelos, nor through arbitrary usurpations, as has been done in Chihuahua, because the latter cannot be lasting and are subject to the changes of political events, but by means of laws which, once and for all, may regulate the right of ownership, prevent the acquisition of lands, and protect the small landowner against all outrages, even those of the revolution itself.

"On the other hand, political freedom, which is the second important factor of the revolution, is at present in a more precarious condition than ever before in our history, and all this immense popular movement will be a failure, from the point of view of human freedom.

"We do not have energy to shake off dictatorial systems brought about by the commanders of large corps of force, who do not live within their province, but who pretend that they should impose their will. We ought to remember, therefore, that we have not only fought for bread in Mexico but also for freedom, and that all citizens should rally around a Government which seeks to safeguard the rights of all of us against every one and to establish a law which should be above everything as the only firm basis of our welfare and progress.

Movement Against Carranza, Too.

The moment has now arrived when the civic standard of all the Mexicans should be put to a test. They are at liberty to choose between a dictatorship more or less glowing, offered to them by the leaders from the North and South, and even by Señor Carranza, and a democratic organization undertaken by the Government proposed by the Aguascalientes convention, which I am obliged to maintain.

"I have hesitated to assume this attitude, which might be of serious consequences and which perhaps might drag us into further shedding of blood, because material force is on the side of those who have not respected the Government which they themselves formed.

"I have also thought that several Caranzista elements, bound to support one man, would take advantage of the division existing in the party representing legality, to continue the fight; but, acting in accordance with the persons who constitute the Cabinet, and the feelings of many honest patriots whom I have also consulted, I have decided to take a road which may not be that of victory, but it is the one which honesty points out, of asking all the Mexicans to do their duty.

"Suported by this decision, adopted by the nation's Government, I have seen fit to resolve the following:

"First—Gen. Francisco Villa shall cease in his command of the Northern Division and of all the forces which may have been under him, and with him shall also cease Gens. Tomas Urbina and Rodolfo Fierro.

"Second—Gen. Emiliano Zapata shall also cease in his command of the forces which may be loyal to the Convention and which may be under his command. And it is hereby made known by all military chiefs and by all armed elements of the country who may be loyal to the Government emanating from the Aguascalientes Convention that they shall obey the orders brought to the attention directly or indirectly by the War Department. Commissions shall at once proceed to bring the above decisions to the attention of such forces as have declined to recognize my government, because they demanded the retirement of Gen. Francisco Villa, and to request their assistance should it be necessary to enforce the above-mentioned decisions. EULALIO GUTIERREZ."

The Letter to Gen. Obregon.

The foregoing proclamation was to have been spread broadcast over Mexico if the letter which Gutierrez sent to Gen. Alvaro Obregon had received a favorable answer. That Carranza commander, however, remained loyal to the First Chief and detained the Provisional President's emissaries, making public the Gutierrez letter and his rejection of its proposals. The text of the letter in question follows:

From Mexico City, Jan. 17, 1915.
Gens. Alvaro Obregon and Candido Aguilar, wherever they may be.

My Dear Colleagues: By virtue of a decision reached between Gens. José Robles, Minister of War; Lucio Blanco, Minister of the Interior; Augenio Aguirre Benavides, Sub-Secretary of War, and myself, we believe it patriotic and honest to address you in order to point out the convenience of your suspending your advance toward this capital while we are formulating a plan of campaign that we intend to pursue against Gen. Francisco Villa, whom we have always had the intention of separating entirely from the Conventionist Army and from all the public matters of our country.

For your information I must tell you that delegates have arrived here from the States of Manzulipas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi, and have stated that the forces which are operating in those States are willing to support the attitude which this Government may assume against Villa, and that very few followers will second his policy of brigandage and desolation, because a number of the honest chiefs of the Northern Division are also willing to cooperate with us.

I desire to point out to you that it is not our intention to occupy the principal offices of our country, but to us all of our activities, good-will, and patriotism to the end that peace may be restored in the land. To attain this end we are endeavoring to accomplish no exclusively personal ambitions, but are animated with the common desire to save our country from anarchy and ruin.

I trust that as soon as this communication reaches your hands you will give me a reply, which I have no doubt will be agreeable to our purposes. Your affectionate friend and colleague, EULALIO GUTIERREZ.

Obregon Rejects the Overtures.

Gen. Obregon ordered the arrest of the emissaries and made this reply to Gen. Gutierrez's letter:

Puebla, Jan. 12, 1915.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez:

My Dear Friend and Colleague: I have just received your communication of the 7th inst., in which in your own name and in the names of Gen. Robles, Aquirre Benavides, and Blanco, you express the desire that our advance toward Mexico City should be suspended until you begin your campaign against Villa and the men who follow him in his work of brigandage and desolation.

I am pleased to see that you have come to understand the justice of the fight we have waged from the beginning against the Villista faction, knowing that the worst crime that our history could record would be to enter into compromises with men who only serve as specimens of monstrosity, and you must now recall with pain that one of the strongest reasons we had as honest men to undertake this new fight was that you, disregarding the counsel of your friends, nullified our last efforts to avoid it by appointing Villa Chief of Operations.

I cannot arrest any of the military operations I am carrying into effect at this moment because this would be equivalent to betraying my brothers in arms who in different parts of the republic are fighting against the Villista reaction, among whom is your brother, who has the honor of having subordinated his dearest family affections to the sacred interests of his country.

Whenever you, by your deeds, declare war against Villa and his followers and place yourself in the position that every honest Mexican should hold at this time, I shall endeavor to do everything in my power, as I have done in the past, to re-establish peace in our country, which is deserving of a better lot.

But if you continue to pursue your ambiguos policy of vacillation and weakness, permitting the contry to be dragged to desolation and ruin, I do not believe this struggle should be stopped, because the welfare of our country hangs on its decision. Our lives are of small significance in such a scale; the consciousness of having performed our duty alone should satisfy us.

I trust that when you have become convinced of the error which your letter clearly indicates you have discovered, you will not hesitate in assuming the attitude that honesty demands of you. I desire to inform you that I will not answer any further communications from you as long as you remain in league with the Villista factions. Affectionate greetings.

ALVARO OBREGON.

Garza Promises to Maintain Order.

The State Department issued an announcement today, based on its official dispatches from Mexico City, detailing the circumstances of the flight of Provisional President Gutierrez. These show that he left the capital early on Saturday morning. The department announcement follows:

"A telegram dated Jan. 16, 9 A. M., from Mexico City, states that all business houses are closed, an dthat there is some uncertainty as to what faction will control the city. Another telegram, sent 1 P. M. the same day, states that Gen. Garza issued a statement stating that in view of the fact that the metropolis had been left without any authority he had assumed the chief command of the city, depending for its defense upon troops of the North and Zapatistas, all of whom are subject to orders of the convention. In this statement Gen. Garza said he would immediately issue a decree establishing martial law for the prevention of disturbances and for punishment of those committing crimes, and that his assumption of power would be ratified by the session of the sovereign convention to be held that afternoon.

"Another telegram, senat at 6 P. M. the same day, states that the reason for the sudden departure of the Provisional President and most of his Cabinet is still unknown. It has also been impossible to ascertain the point of their destination or the number of troops accompanying them. Minister Palafox has been appointed Military Commander. The Governor of the district and others still in control have given assurances that there is no cause for alarm, and that severe punishment will be meted to any disturbers. They state that sufficient troops for preservation of order are counted on by them, and that they anticipate no attack on the city. The message states, however, there is some anxiety on the part of the populace as to the general situation.

"A telegram dated 9 A. M. Jan. 17 states that on the night of the 16th the convention formally deposed the Provisional President and itself assumed charge of the Government. The President of the convention was named the executive of th convention. It is reported in Mexico City that about 5,000 troops and the Ministers of War, Government, and Public Instruction went with the former Provisional President. The city is reported well protected. There have been some arrests and executions for disordr."

ELIAS DEFENDS OBREGON.

Says He Would Kill Gutierrez, Not Co-operate with Him.

Francisco Elias, the Carranzista purchasing agent in New York, who is an intimate friend of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, said last night that he was in a position to deny in the most positive terms that Obregon was concerned in any way in the new uprising said to be brewing in Mexico and to be directed against Carranza as well as Villa.

"I am quite sure," said Señor Elias, "that Obregon would like to see poor Gutierrez. Once Obregon gets hold of him he will not have to go to the trouble of discussing new revolts. It will be all over with him. All this talk df Gen. Obregon deserting the First Chief, Carranza, is nothing more than an attempt of the Villa clique to muddle the issue. Long before Gutierrez fled Mexico City we knew that he was kept prisoner by Villa. Offers had been made to us to release him and thus get him to join the Carranza forces and have him openly renounce Villa. Gutierrez was willing and anxious to do so. But I am positive that none of Carranza's Generals would have anything to do with him. The offer was rejected. Carranza has a splendid staff of Generals and does not need the aid of renegades.

"From my private communications and conversations I had with him I can emphatically deny the statements that Obregon and Gutierrez are planning a ne wrevolt. Obregon is loyal to the First Chief of the revolution and the principles of the cause. He has no personal ambitions whatever. He is fighting under the banner of the Constitutional Party because it is battling for justice and the independence of the Mexican people. The only thing Obregon would ever discuss with Gutierrez or any other Villa adherent, should he get hold of them, would be in what manner they would prefer to die—by being shot or hanged."

VILLA FACES A SIEGE.

Obregon, Zapata, and Blanco Now Moving on Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 18.—A crisis in Mexican affairs is believed to be impending. Reports received by the Carranzista and Villa Consulates, as well as those received in Juarez by the commanding officers, indicate that the capital is practically under siege by Obregon, who is approaching from the southeast, while Zapata is operating from the direction of Cuernavaca and the mountains, and Lucio Blanco from the east.

Eulalio Gutierrez is also in the field with a force of 5,000 infantry and an equal number of cavalry and horse artillery, having openly declared against Villa. It is believed here that he is acting as an adherent of Carranza and his Constitutionalist forces.

Realizing the gravity of the situation in the national capital, Villa abandoned his extensive campaign in the west, east, and central military regions, and started at once for Mexico City with all the troops he could gather at Torreon, Aguascallientes, and intermediate points. Following him Gen. Angeles dispatched a whole trainload of artillery and machine guns to aid Villa in defending the city, which, Gen. Ornales says, is in danger of being besieged by the forces surrounding the city.

The reason for the break between Villa and Zapata has not been given out by the censor in Juarez, but it is believed to have occurred because Zapata insisted upon pillaging the capital.

Villa telegraphed to his representatives at the convention, which was in session in Mexico City, and ordered Gonzales Garza to take charge of the situation pending his arrival. It is believed that Villa will assume entire control of affairs as soon as he has grasped the situation, as Gonzales Garza is not considered by impartial observers as capable of handling it.

Gen. Angeles was slated for Provisional President by Villa, but because of the suddenness of Gutierrez's departure he was forced to name Gonzales Garza instead. This means that Villa will be the dictator until Angeles can get time from his eastern campaign to assume the office which he is scheduled to hold until some one—probably Villa—is elected President of the republic.

Gen. Angeles, who yesterday occupied Monterey, an important centre in Eastern Mexico, has appealed for the immediate sending there of American Red Cross supplies contracted for some weeks ago by Philip C. Hanna, the American Consul General. Angeles describes the condition of the populace as desperate.

LONDON SEASON CLOUDED.

Royalty Abandons Events Because of Widespread Mourning.

LONDON, Jan. 7. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The coming London season will be the dullest since the Crimean War, owing to the fact that there is scarcely a noble family which is not in mourning. But while there will be little or no entertaining on a large scale, and positively no State balls, the King has let it be known that he wants to keep up the routine events, provided no unforeseen emergency arises. These events, however, will be of the simplest character.

If the Germans are unable to turn the scales in their favor, or cause the forces of the Allies no unparalleled disaster, the social year will be opened at Buckingham Palace about the middle of February with a formal reception of diplomats and high officials. In past years, there have been usually two of these Courts held during February and March, and two more in May and June. This year, however, it is probable that two will be suspended.

The King will most likely hold his usual quartet of levees for the officers of the army and navy, and the gentlemen having access to the Court. The levees may be held at Buckingham instead of St. James's this year, on account of the scarcity of guardsmen for ceremonial duty. Even extra levees are said to be under consideration, in view of the large number of officers appointed or promoted, since it is the custom for them to appear at Court on such occasions. Although most of the army and navy officers are at the front, they are frequently relieved and allowed to come home on furlough.

Both the King and Queen feel that Court balls are out of place at this time, and these will not be resumed until the war ends. It is also decided that there shall be neither a Derby night nor an Oaks night ball, although the King will not forego his usual Derby night dinner to his fellow members of the Jockey Club, unless compelled to by circumstances.

This year's opening Court will be marked by the absence of several familiar faces, notably the late Sir William Carrington, Keeper of the Privy Purse; Lord John Hamilton, the Deputy Master of the Household; the Hon. W. Cadogan, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and Major Rivers Bulkeley. The losses of war among the minor members of the household also have been considerable.

The majority of the best known houses in London will remain closed this season, notably Devonshire House, Hyde Park House, Grosvenor House, Sunderland House, Strafford House, and Montague House. There will be none of the semi-public costume balls, which used to be a notable feature of London's season, although a bazaar in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund has been suggested.

Had the war not intervened, the formal début in society of Princess Mary would have been a gala occasion, celebrated by a fancy dress ball. Yet she will appear at the first Court held after she attains her eighteenth year on April 25.

The King and Queen will attend a special performance of "The School for Scandal" at Covent Garden on Feb. 2, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, but their visits to the theatres will otherwise be few and far between.

The customary investiture for those obtaining honors in the New Year list will take place in the throne room of Buckingham, but it is believed that some simple form will take the place of the elaborate chapter meeting of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor in June.

21 PERISH IN WRECK.

Only 5 Saved from Penarth—English Coast Disasters.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Of the crew of twenty-seven of the British steamship Penarth twenty-one were drowned today off the Norfolk coast. The Penarth, with a cargo of maize, was bound for Hull, from the River Plate. She struck Sheringham Shoal in a heavy gale, and is a total wreck.

Six survivors from the Penarth were picked up by a trawler. The Penarth was a small vessel, of 1,939 tons net.

Another British steamship, the George Royle, it is believed, also was wrecked on the same coast. She left the Tyne for Saint Nazaire, France. The flare of rocket signals was observed by the coast guards, but the ship disappeared before the lifeboat reached the scene.

One of the George Royle's small boats has come ashore. The fate of the crew is not known. The George Royle sailed from Hull on Dec. 10. She was of 1,522 tons net.

PROF. HATTORI FOR HARVARD

Japanese Exchange Professor a Student of Chinese Classics.

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—Unokichi Hattori, professor of the College of Literature in the Tokio Imperial University, has been designated as the next Japanese lecturer at Harvard University. Prof. Hattori has held many high educational posts and at one time was engaged by the Chinese Government as professor of the normal course in Peking University. He is a famous student of Chinese classics.

The Japanese chair at Harvard University was endowed in the Spring of 1913. Announcement of the fact was made at a dinner of the Harvard Club in Tokio. Last year Prof. Shosuke Sato was the exchange professor sent to the United States.

Where Is Truly Shattuck?

Truly Shattuck, actress and musical comedy singer, has been missing from New York for two weeks, and her absence has caused considerable worry among her friends. It was said last night in the theatrical district that several letters which she wrote some weeks ago added to the worry over her disappearance, but the contents of the letters were not disclosed. At the Hotel Maryland, in West Forty-ninth Street, where Miss Shattuck lived, it was said that she went away two weeks ago, leaving no forwarding address, and that she had not been heard from since.

SHOT 3 TIMES IN THEATRE.

Two Young Men Arrested, but Victim Refuses to Accuse Any One.

The spectators at Miner's Theatre, 312 Eighth Avenue, were startled during the exhibition of a Wild West film shortly after 10 o'clock last night by three pistol shots in the rear of the theatre and a crash of glass.

Martin Sullivan, 19 years old, of 418 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was leaving the theatre with three men, fell to the floor with three bullet wounds in his left hip and thigh.

Policeman Henry Wagner heard the shots and saw two young men run from the theatre. At Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street he arrested William McNamara, 16 years old, of 160 Ninth Avenue, and Henry Thompson, 17 years old, of 332 West Seventeenth Street.

Two revolvers were found near where the arrest was made, one fully loaded and the other containing three exploded shells. Both boys denied connection with the shooting. Sullivan was taken to Bellevue. He said he could not account for the shooting.

LIBMAN CO. ASSIGNS.

Schoolhouse Builders Owe $750,000, with $650,000 Assets.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Libman Contracting Company of 126 West Forty-sixth Street by Myers & Goldsmith of 100 Broadway on behalf of William Altman, M. Hudgens, and the Hudson Wrecking Company, on claims aggregating $1,733.99. The firm assigned to J. Charles Weschler of Weschler & Kohn, lawyers of 141 Broadway, for the benefit of creditors.

S. J. Goldsmith, representing the creditors, said the assets of the firm were $750,000 and the liabilities $650,000. The firm has contracts for building school buildings in this city and Nassau County to the amount of about $500,000.

The greater part of these contracts have not been completed. On account of the difficulty of getting money for building materials the firm faced the choice of giving up the contracts or making an adjustment with creditors. Mr. Goldsmith said that probably creditors' certificates would be issued to raise money for putting through the contracts and that the company would be able to continue business.

New Ship for New York Service.

The agents of the Norwegian-American Line announced yesterday that they had received a cablegram from the home office in Bergen that another freight steamship had been purchased for the New York service, which will be named the Romsdalsfjord. She can carry 7,500 tons, dead weight, and was built in Newcastle in 1908. This makes the third freight steamship the company has purchased recently for the New York-Bergen service.

WE Americans live more carefully these days. We have learned that moderation makes for efficiency and health and prosperity.

And thus the particular man *insists* upon a mild, mellow Whiskey, *everytime, everywhere—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Chiffon Broadcloth

Will be on sale today at the very special price of

$1.28 a yard

This imported material is 54 inches wide, and can be had in black, Copenhagen, Belgian, and navy blue.

Regularly sold for $2.00 a yard

Also, today, an unusual offering of

125 Pieces Novelty Cotton Crepes

in a wide choice of colored embroidery effects, on white grounds, at the exceedingly low price of

19c a yard

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today's Very Special Sale of

Men's Fine Overcoats

Advance Styles in Spring Overcoatings of Medium Weight and Amply Warm for Wear from Now till Easter.

All are smart, high grade hand Tailored Coats with the new English shoulder, set-in sleeve and strapped seams. Silk lined yoke and sleeves.

At the unusual price of 16.50
Intended to sell at $22.00 to $26.50

Materials include Fancy Cheviots in the new dune shades; black and white novelties; indistinct checks; plain blues and Oxfords and English and Scotch Tweeds.

Men's Fine Shirts

Including Advance Spring Styles for Dress and Business

At prices averaging 1/3 less than Regular.

Group 1.—**Silk Striped Negligee Shirts**—Choicest of the Spring's advance mercerized shirtings, made and finished in the finest manner. All sizes, 14 to 17. *Real value $2.00*

Group 2.—**Madras Shirts, with Laundered Cuffs**—Every pleated and plain, fancy woven and finest printed Madras Shirt in our stock of strictly fine grades put in one group for quick selling. Sizes 14 to 18. *Real values $2.00, $2.50*

Group 3.—**E. & W.'s Maxixe Dress Shirts**—Every tucked Dress Shirt of this standard well-known make and all odd lines from our own stock. All sizes, 14 to 17. *Real values $2.00, $2.50, $3.00*

Today 1.45

MEN'S FINE BLANKET ROBES

Suitable for Lounging or Bath

Made from superior quality soft Blankets in well selected patterns and most popular colors. Special high-grade finish; new convertible collar, pearl buttons and girdle; silk bound cuffs, pockets, collar and front.

Fairly priced at $8.00. Today 5.00

Today's Special Offering of

Men's Silk and Wool Half Hose

Direct from our Wholesale Stock at these Unusual Price Savings.

Silk Lined Wool
Accordion Ribbed Hose

Medium weight; two-tone effects in all sizes and these color combinations: Black with White, Red, Blue or Purple lining.

Special value at 50c pair

Now 35c 3 for $1.00

The Much Wanted
Cashmere & Silk Hose

Soft finished, well fitting, light weight, serviceable—the wool mixture specially protects from dampness and cold. In desirable and all sizes.

Regularly 50c pair

Now 35c 3 for $1.00

Broadway & 19th Street

Less than two years old.

The WOOLWORTH BUILDING is rapidly filling.

For Large Space, Tenants should locate before it is too late.

Only one STORE left on Broadway.

For particulars see

EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agent, Woolworth Building.
Telephone 5524 Barclay.

WOMAN HELD AS A CHEAT.

Mrs. Sutter Ordered Goods C. O. D. and Collected for Charity.

Magistrate House, in Harlem Court yesterday, found Mrs. Grace Clarke Sutter, 33 years old, of 151 West Twenty-second Street, guilty of disorderly conduct, and held her without bail for sentence tomorrow.

Stephen Massas, a florist with a stand at 129th Street and Lexington Avenue, said that on Saturday the woman ordered $11 worth of flowers sent to Mrs. Philip Case, 245 West 128th Street, but there was no such person in the house. The woman pleaded for 25 cents to add to a subscription for a cork leg for some child in the hospital.

After she had placed the order for flowers, Massas declined to contribute, and later at another stand he controls, at 2,548 Eighth Avenue, he found the woman giving another C. O. D. order for Mrs. Philip Case at another address. He then caused her arrest.

Investigation by Joseph McKay, probation officer, showed that many tradesmen had contributed to the alleged charity. The goods Mrs. Sutter ordered were always returned. McKay said Mrs. Sutter in Providence, R. I., practiced the same tricks and was convicted three months ago of being a common cheat and put on parole.

Mrs. Sutter's husband asked that she be sent to some institution. He said she had a mania for ordering goods sent to imaginary people.

CAPT. PEABODY DISMISSED.

As a Detective He Helped Howard Gould in a Divorce Case.

Deputy Police Commissioner Godley announced yesterday that Capt. William Frank Peabody, of the Whitestone, L. I., station, who had been under suspension for some time, had been found guilty of neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of the rules, and dismissed from the department.

Five minutes after a visit by Commissioner Woods to the precinct on Oct. 15, 1914, Peabody appeared and signed his name in a blank space on the blotter, indicating he had been in the police station earlier in the day.

Lieut. Adams, who was in charge of the desk at the time, was fined two days' pay.

Peabody was appointed a patrolman on Jan. 29, 1900, and in July of the same year he was made a Detective Sergeant. On June 24, 1907, he was dismissed by Commissioner Bingham as the result of a visit Peabody made to Baltimore in search of certain evidence desired by Howard Gould in a divorce case. Mayor Gaynor ordered the case reopened, and Peabody was reinstated on May 29, 1911.

STEVENS TECH FUND GROWS

Government May Pay the Institute's Claim for $45,750.

George Dinkel, consulting engineer of the American Sugar Refining Company, who is a prominent worker in the present campaign to raise $1,300,000 for Stevens Institute of Technology at Castle Point, Hoboken, by next Friday, received news from Washington yesterday that the House Committee on Claims had reported favorably on a request for the return of $45,750 paid to the Government by Stevens Tech in January, 1870. The money was paid under an inheritance tax law that was made inoperative shortly afterward.

Subscriptions of $1,000 or more yesterday were: Keuffel & Esser, $2,500; George Dinkel, $1,000; George Gibbs, $1,000; E. L. Thomson, $1,000; Anonymouse, $1,000, and Bamberger & Co., $1,000. The day's total was $16,820, making a grand total of $841,598.

DEAN LOSES ALIENATION SUIT

Court Dismisses Action He Brought Against His Mother-in-Law.

Justice Mills of the Supreme Court has filed an order at White Plains dismissing the complaint of Robert E. Dean of Mount Vernon, who sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Euphemia Kershaw, for $75,000 damages for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections. Dean is also taxed with $107.94 costs, which he will have to pay his mother-in-law.

Mrs. Kershaw also put in a counterclaim for $2,400, which is the amount she says it has cost her to care for her daughter, Dean's wife, and his two children from the time when, she alleges, he abandoned Mrs. Dean in 1911.

BART DUNN IN SANATORIUM.

When Convicted Contractor Recovers He Will Be Taken to Blackwell's.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 18.—When Bart Dunn, former Tammany leader, who came here to live a year ago, is able to leave the sanatorium where he is recuperating from the effects of an illness from pneumonia, he is to be taken to Blackwell's Island to serve ten months for conspiracy.

Joseph Fogarty, who was sentenced with Dunn, surrendered Friday. They were accused of defrauding the State of New York by not putting standard material in State roads, for which their concern, the Dunbar Contracting Company, largely contracted. Dunn was taken ill with pneumonia at his home in Beauvoir Avenue last month and later removed to a sanatorium.

SUNDAY TRIED OUT BY CAPITAL THRONG

Introduced by Speaker Clark, Evangelist Stirs Cabinet Officers and Congressmen.

5,000 STORM THE HALL

President, at White House, Says, "God Bless You and Your Work." —Evangelist Changes Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—One of the most remarkable meetings ever held in the Nation's Capital closed at six o'clock tonight when Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist, leaped nimbly over the front of the big stage in Convention Hall to the reporter's table and began shaking hands with several hundred members of his audience. Without collor or tie, Sunday ended a supreme effort before the most distinguished throng he ever addressed with an appeal that left him almost exhausted. The perspiration was running down his face.

In some ways it was not a typical sermon that evangelist delivered, for it was almost entirely free from the uncouth expressions for which he has become famous. It seems at times that the speaker was much aware of the dignity of the company flanking him on the stage, and that he held himself in restraint. Now and then the evangelist worked up to frenzied pitch when words tumbled out of his mouth so rapidly that the stenographers could not ts but his language generally was free from vulgarism.

In a sense Sunday was on trial, for most of Washington's clergymen were there to decide whether they would join in a movement to write him to come here for a series of meetings similar to those now being held in Philadelphia. On the stage with the choir of 350 persons were Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Bones, and J. P. Tumulty from the Whitet House, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary Bryan, Secretary and Mrs. Lane, Justice McReynolds, Senators Vardaman, O'Gorman, Thompson, and Crawford, Solicitor General Davis, ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri, the Chinese Minister, and so many members of the House of Representatives that Speaker Clark in introducing Sunday said that a quorum was present.

Convention Hall is rated at 6,000 seating capacity, but for safety only 5,000 tickets were issued. The doors were opened at 3:30 o'clock, and in a few minutes Homer A. Rodeheaver, waving his trombone over his head, had most of the audience singing the chorus of revival songs. Long before the time at which Sunday was scheduled to begin his sermon the doors were closed, and a crowd of 2,500 persons stood outside in a drizzling rain hoping to catch sight of the evangelist and his party.

Entertained by Bryan.

The evangelist, Mrs. Sunday, and their three children were entertained at the Willard at luncheon by Secretary Bryan. Afterward the party went to the White House, where President Wilson said, "God bless you and your work," but declined to attend the meeting, on the ground that he had an engagement with his grandson, who arrived at the White House yesterday. Mr. Bryan then took his guests for an automobile ride around the capital. Sunday, as enthusiastic as a schoolboy home for his first holiday, showed delight over all he saw.

In the meantime, the 5,000 persons in Convention Hall were having a happy time practicing songs, under the guidance of Choirmaster Rodeheaver. There was one song which the crowd quickly learned. It was "Brighten the corner of your heart," and Mr. Rodeheaver soon had a chorus of 5,000 voices, divided into four sections, with each division taking a turn. He even had the newspaper men sing the lines once, while the audience remained silent, but the reporters proved difficedtn, and the leader started the crowd on "If your heart keeps right." Charles H. Gabriel, the composer of religious songs, was called to the stage to sing a duet with Mr. Rodeheaver. Then Speaker Clark stepped forward to introduce Billy Sunday.

Just "Champ" to Sunday.

"No man is truly popular until he is generally called by his first name," said the Speaker. "By that test the marvelous man who is to address us is the most popular man betwixt the two seas."

This gave Sunday a chance to say that while Mr. Clark might be known officially as Speaker of the House, he was just Champ to him.

Sunday delivered one of his old sermons, changed to suit the occasion. He called it "If Jesus Christ came to Washington." He got his first good laugh when he used a phrase popular with President Wilson. Speaking of Napoleon, he said:

"If I had lived in his day I'd have fought under his star, for there was a man who knew how to hit the ball."

A few minutes later asking the members of his audience where Jesus would find them if he came to the Capitol on a Sunday afternoon, the exangelist paid a tribute to baseball.

"Would He find you shrieking your head off at a Sunday ball game," he cried. "I'm for baseball; I played it professionally for eight years; I have played in this city. It is the cleanest sport in America. If it were crooked I'd put you next. But I never have and I never will stand for Sunday games."

At this point Sunday, who had been dashing back and forth across the stage, now going down on one knee, and making an imaginary throw from centre field to catch a runner at home, and now jumping up on his pulpit, wagging his head violently up and down, stopped to say that he was being choked. Tearing off his collar and tie he resumed his sermon.

"If Jesus were coming to Washington tomorrow would it make any change in your plans?" he shouted. "Would you change your dates? Would you call her up to tell her you couldn't be there? Would you burn some letters and tear some pictures from your walls? Or would you say, as did that great statesmen when he was asked what he would do if he were to die in twenty-four hours? 'I'd do my duty just as on other days.'

"Christianity is a personal matter. Heaven or Hell for everybody. God keeps no half way house. When you turn your back upon Jesus Christ you assassinate your character. We all need Jesus Christ, the President in the White House, the Speaker, the Congress, the Supreme Court—all need Christ as well as the street sweeper."

INVITE SUNDAY TO NEW YORK.

Despite Opposition Methodists Vote to Ask Him to Come.

The Methodist ministers of New York, at a meeting in the Methodist Book Concern, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday, that was supposed to be secret, voted to invite Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist, to attempt the conversion of "the hellhole," as he calls New York.

There was considerable opposition to extending the invitation, and an effort was made to keep the proceedings from becoming public at this time. The Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, who presided, said that any minister who discussed what transpired was a "traitor." It was charged that the opposition was not given an opportunity to be heard. They object to the evangelist because of his "methods." Those who spoke in favor of the invitation said: "Never mind Mr. Sunday's rhetoric. He gets results, and that is what we want." This declaration evoked applause.

The Rev. Dr. C. E. Guthrie of Wilkes-Barre read a paper telling of the good results obtained during the Billy Sunday campaign in that city. Billy Sunday's campaign in Philadelphia was described by former Bishop Thomas B. Neely, who believes Sunday's "tendency is wholesome" and the results achieved are good.

The feeling of those who look for results rather than methods is summed up in these paragraphs from an article sent out by the Paterson and North Jersey Evangelists' Association under the title, "The 'Vulgarity' of Mr. Sunday," and which was distributed at yesterday's meeting:

> If Mr. Sunday were to say, "It would be a waste of good material to preach the gospel to a lot of hogs," many of us would be shocked. But in the Sermon on the Mount, the most beautiful passage in literature, we read, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine"; and we consider the figure poetical.
>
> Billy Sunday reviles the faithless Christian as a "four-flusher," and we shrink from the "vulgarity"; but the gentlest of Men blazed into wrath against those who He said had made His temple "a den of thieves," and He scourged them from it with whips.
>
> The real opposition to the coming of Sunday was led by the Rev. A. B. Sanford, Chairman of the Business Committee of the Methodist Preachers' Meeting. He believes that it is an insult to the ministers and to their congregations to ask a man of Sunday's methods to hold meetings here.
>
> "There is always opposition to Sunday—which has to be met and overcome," one of the ministers explained. "Usually those who object are converted to Billy and his methods and are his fast friends before the end of the series of meetings. The Baptists have appointed a committee to prepare the way for Sunday, and I understand the Presbyterians have done the same."

After the resolution was adopted a committee was appointed to act for the minister's meeting with other denominations. This committee may go to Philadelphia to see Sunday in action.

There will be a meting of clergymen and laymen in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Monday afternoon to discuss Billy Sunday. The speakers will be the Rev. J. W. Bull and the Rev. G. W. Shaw of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. W. M. Walter of the Baptist Church, all of Scranton, Penn. They will be quizzed with a view of ascertaining the permanent results from Sunday's methods.

The meeting has been called by a committee of the Evangelistic Committee of New York, which is working for the coming of Sunday to this city. This committee includes the Rev. Charles L. Godell, Methodist; the Rev. Dr. Arthur Smith, Superintendent of the committee, and the Rev. H. E. Cobb of the Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, said yesterday: "I understand there is some opposition here to Sunday, but it is not in the Reformed Church, which supports Sunday to a man."

BAR ENDS CROPSEY HEARING

District Attorney to File Brief in "Hand-Picked Judges" Matter.

The final public hearing before the Brooklyn Bar Association committee investigating District Attorney James C. Cropsey's criticism of certain members of the judiciary as "hand-picked Judges" and "lap-friends" of Edward M. Grout, was held yesterday.

Mr. Grout sent a letter saying he had no more evidence, and Mr. Cropsey had nothing further to submit. Chairman Cullen then allowed Mr. Cropsey a week to file a brief.

BRYAN'S GRAPE JUICE IN SULLIVAN INQUIRY

Vick Tells Commissioner Phelan Theory Is "Bad for the System."

A SANTO DOMINGO DINNER

Engineer with Jarvis Interests Says Minister Was to be Taken Care Of in Contracts.

Testimony given yesterday in the investigation of the charges against James Mark Sullivan, United States Minister to Santo Domingo, which is being conducted at the Waldorf by Senator-elect James D. Phelan, as Special Commissioner, included a defense by Walker W. Vick against attacks made on him. Mr. Vick said he attributed much of the antipathy to him to the fact that he had at one time been widely mentioned as a possible candidate for the position of Secretary to the President, now held by Joseph P. Tumulty.

Mr. Tumulty gave out the statement on Sept. 30 last that the charges against Minister Sullivan had been investigated and found to be without foundation, the investigator being J. Franklin Fort. He said his appointment as Receiver General of Dominican Customs, which post he held from June, 1913, to July, 1914, was due to the personal knowledge of his character and qualifications by the President, whose family had long been friends of his.

Mr. Vick submitted a number of complimentary letters from officials of the War Department, and said that he was conducting his share of the present inquiry entirely at his own expense.

"Sorehead," Said Tumulty.

Earl Harding of The New York World testified that since he had begun an investigation of the charges against Minister Sullivan for his paper, in which matter he had to some extent co-operated with Mr. Vick, the Washington Bureau of The World had been informed by Mr. Tumulty that the White House regarded Mr. Vick as a "sorehead," disgruntled because the State Department would not accept his view of the Dominican situation and who would have been removed if he had not resigned.

Mr. Harding submitted a photograph of an affidavit made by Virgilio Abreu and Eduardo Pellerano of Santo Domingo, accusing Mr. Vick of drunkenness, participation in a "bacchanalian orgy," and a number of extremely "incorrect actions" in the Santo Domingo hotel on Sept. 20, 1913. The original of this is said to be in the records of the State Department. Mr. Harding said he understood that copies of it had been circulated in a number of New York clubs. Mr. Harding said that investigations made by his representatives had found that the story told in the affidavit was "distorted and in large part untrue;" that the signers were both members of families connected with the Banco Nacional, and that Abreu had since repudiated it.

Mr. Vick told the Commissioner the story of the dinner, denying any improper conduct.

"What is your attitude with regard to the use of wine in general?" asked the Commissioner.

"Well," said Mr. Vick, "I have reserved the same privilege as Mr. Bryan, or anybody else."

Bryan's Grape Juice Theory.

"Why Mr. Bryan?" asked the Commissioner.

"Because," said Mr. Vick, "I think his grape juice theory is worse for the system than wine."

Oscar Hutlinger, an exporter of 116 Broad Street, who has had commercial relations with Santo Domingo for thirty years, testified to the high character of Santiago Michelena, from whose private bank the customs funds were transferred, it is said on Minister Sullivan's instance, to the Banco Nacional.

Testimony was also given by W. Lee Sisson, an engineer of Mineola, L. I., who after making an inquiry in 1912 into the resources of Santo Domingo for Samuel M. Jarvis, a large stockholder of the Banco Nacional, was sent back in May, 1913, as President of the Sisson Engineering and Construction Company, which was backed by the Jarvis interests.

In an affidavit read into the record yesterday Mr. Sisson said that the company was to get contracts through Mr. Jarvis's influence. He added that in October 1913 Timothy J. Sullivan, the Minister's cousin, arrived in the island, and that he (Sisson) had been told by Frank J. R. Mitchell, President of the Banco Nacional, that Sullivan was to get contracts let by the Public Works Department. Mitchell told him that O'Neill, the Minister's brother-in-law, and Tim Sullivan would have to be taken care of by the construction company, and that "you know we'll have to take the minister in with us, for he can be of considerable service to us in throwing contracts our way."

Mr. Sisson says that he objected, but was told that the Minister expected it and that they might give him a 5 or 10 per cent. interest in the company.

Hamill and Beer Found Sullivan.

Mr. Sisson hen came North to protest to Samuel M. Jarvis, but Mr. Jarvis died before he could see him. Later Mr. Sisson resigned, and upon questions by Charles H. Strong, counsel to the Commissioner, he said that schism seemed to have appeared in the Jarvis forces. William C. Beer, he said, was a directing figure in their interests for some time, and Congressman Hamill of New Jersey had been closely associated with them. Mr. Hamill said, according to Mr. Sisson, that he had heard that the Minister was "getting drunk at banquets and shooting off his mouth," and added, "we put Sullivan there and we're responsible for him. Jim McGuire's going down there, and he'll keep Sullivan straight."

The McGuire referred to is the former Mayor of Syracuse.

John Morey, a man associated with the Jarvis interests, told Mr. Sisson that Sullivan is a damn fool. He's holding out both hands and taking everything he can. I don't care if they do recall him." Mr. Sisson said he heard that money had actually been passed in at least one transaction, Minister Sullivan getting $1,000 from the Banco Nacional.

A cablegram from Secretary Bryan to Mr. Sullivan, dated Oct. 27, 1913, disclosed that Mr. Sisson, who has had much engineering experience in Latin-American countries, had applied for the appointment to investigate the Department of Public Works of Santo Domingo. Mr. Bryan cabled to Minister Sullivan that he believed that "a new man from outside, without local connections," would be more desirable and more likely to give an unbiased report.

"This effort on the part of the Secretary," said Mr. Strong, "to have a man connected with the Jarvis interests make this investigation should be noted."

The man finally appointed as the engineering member of the commission of investigation, a post which required considerable technical knowledge, was Harry S. Dickey, brother of the President of the Winona Chautauqua, whose engineering experience is said to have been limited to a term of service as Superintendent of the soft drink bottling works of the Chautauqua institution.

The hearing will be resumed at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon.

PARTNERS SUE T. A. CLARKE.

Say He Made $12,500 Secret Profit in Theatre Deal.

Thomas A. Clarke, a Brooklyn theatrical promoter and builder, also prominent member of the Elks, was charged before Supreme Court Justice Manning yesterday by Daniel J. Enright, a brother Elk, with obtaining $12,500 fraudulently in the purchase and sale of property for a theatre in which Clarke, Enright, and Edward J. McNoble were interested. Clarke is the defendant in a suit brought by the other two to recover this amount.

The suit came before Justice Manning on a motion by the attorney for Clarke for an order to compel the plaintiffs to separate their cause of action into four parts. Justice Manning reserved decision.

According to the complaint, Clarke bought property at 1,175 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and paid $20,000 for it. He and the plaintiffs organized a company to build a theatre on the property, and the company bought the property from Clarke for $32,500. Both Enright and McNoble allege that Clarke represented to them that this was the price he paid for the property. They later discovered that he paid $20,000.

RELIEF SHIP GETS AID.

Three Vessels Go to the Rescue of the Camino—Heads for Halifax.

Nws was received last night at the office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium that the disabled relief ship Camino, which sent out distress signals on Sunday night, was reported 300 miles off Halifax with her rudder, deckhouses and anchors gone. The British freighter Kanawha was standing by, while the United States revenue cutter Androscoggin and the Canadian vessel Lady Laurier were on their way to lend assistance.

R. H. Swayne of San Francisco, owner of the Camino, received a wireless message from the Captain telling of the condition of the ship, and that he expected to reach Halifax today to make repairs. The steamship has 4,000 tons of flour and other provision on board from the State of California.

PULMOTOR FIRE SQUAD NOW.

Will Wear Smoke Helmets and Do Rescue Work.

A rescue squad of seven men and two officers, equipped with smoke helmets, asbestos gloves, and pulmotors, is the latest addition to the Fire Department, and Commissioner Robert Adamson expects the men to justify their selection by work in places ordinary men cannot reach and by hauling citizens and firemen comrades from smoke-filled rooms.

The squad reported yesterday morning at Fire Headquarters, and for two weeks will be trained by their officers, Capt. McElligott of Truck 1 and Lieut. Hetchkiss of Engine 22, together with Capt. Larkin, the general instructor.

Lieut. Hotchkiss distinguished himself at the recent Subway disaster. He was one of the first on the scene, and led his men into the smoke-filled place, remaining long after other firemen had had to be assisted to the surface. McElligott is a man of more than ordinary strength.

Commissioner Adamson said he began making tests of smoke helmets, with a rescue squad in mind, more than three and a half months ago, and he regretted that the delay of the helmet manufacturers had prevented this squad from doing work in the Subway accident.

The new squad will be stationed in the quarters of Engine 33, in Great Jones Street, for the time being. If it is the success the Commissioner anticipates, other similar squads will be formed quickly.

TO TEST DOG-MUZZLE LAW.

Mrs. C. B. Knoblauch Held for Trial in Yorkville Court.

In order to test the dog muzzling ordinance of the Board of Health, Morris Borowska of the Corporation Counsel's office, yesterday, asked Magistrate Freschi in Yorkville Court to hold for trial Mrs. Charles B. Knoblauch, wife of a banker, living in the Wyoming Apartments, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Knoblauch was summoned to court last week because her prize toy Boston bulldog Kuroki had not been muzzled.

In court, ready to fight for Mrs. Knoblauch's interests, were Alison M. Lederer, an attorney, of 42 Nassau Street, and Dr. John E. De Mund, of 8,731 Twenty-second Avenue, Bath Beach, members of the American Kennel Club, and a committee charged with the duty of fighting the ordinance.

LAWYER GUILTY OF THEFT.

Greenwood Admits He Stole $12,000 from a Client.

While District Attorney Cropsey was investigating the legal transactions of J. William Greenwood, 61 years old, a Brooklyn lawyer, who was arrested at his home, 10 Brevoort Place, on Christmas Eve, charged with grand larceny, the accused lawyer decided yesterday to plead guilty to an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the first degree.

The indictment is one of two found against him by the Kings County Grand Jury charging him with the theft of $12,000 from the estate of Miss Cornelia J. Carll, a client.

County Judge Dike accepted the plea and remanded the lawyer to the Raymond Street Jail for sentence next Monday.

5%

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WRAPS	that were $250 to $295	on sale at $125 to $145
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COATS	that were $65 to $195	on sale at $35 to $65
SUITS	that were $65 to $175	on sale at $35 and $55
FURS	$95 to $195 Sets	$50 to $95
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Men's Handsome Chesterfields Fully Silk-Lined at $20

In This January Clearance of $30 to $37.50 Suits and Overcoats

These Chesterfields, favored for dress or business wear, are cut in a peculiarly good-looking model, and made of fine Oxford or Cambridge gray material. At $20, the men who buy them may congratulate themselves.

Other styles include some smart, double-breasted Overcoats, quarter silk-lined—a fine model for young men; also baggy Overcoats in fancy mixtures, with velvet collars.

Among the Suits is a decidedly English model, together with others of more conservative cut—variety of plain and fancy materials.

Fine tailoring—much of it the best hand-work—pervades the whole gathering. The clothing is, indeed, made for our best trade, and looks the part.

All sizes, 34 to 44, in both suits and overcoats, though not in every style.

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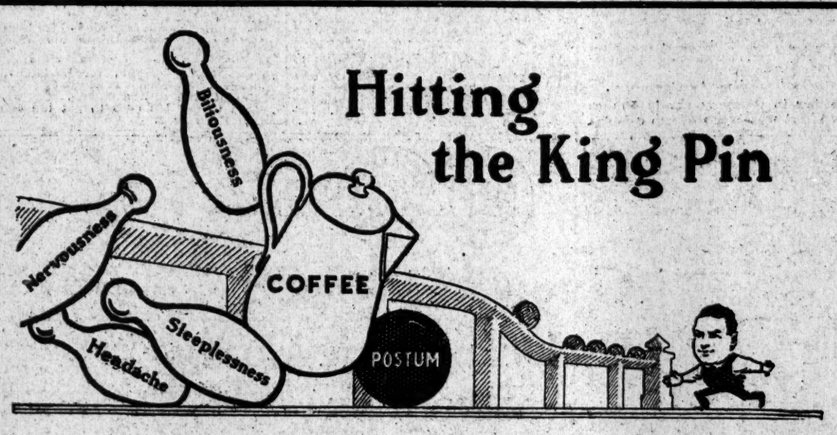

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Thousands, finding coffee a hindrance, have struck it from their daily diet and now use

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Postum—made only of prime wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses—is a pure food-drink, absolutely free from caffeine or any other drug or harmful substance.

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January Discount Sale

Our Inventory Sale goes on through this entire month with **10% Discount.**

Please note: We do not resort to offering so called "reduced prices," **but plainly deduct Discount from bill,** showing a **clear saving** to the purchaser.

Housekeeping Linens	**Lace Curtains**
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SEEK TOWN ON CRAG AND FIND IT GONE

But Rescuers from Avezzano Take Many Alive from the Ruins of Bendinara.

LOSS BY QUAKE $60,000,000

Fresh Troops and Queen's Supplies Reach Devastated District—Hospital in Royal Palace.

AVEZZANO, Jan. 18.—The people of Avezzano at last are beginning to show personal initiative and are readily cooperating with the Government representatives, the Red Cross workers, and the rescue parties. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies who have arrived in the district are working assiduously in organizing relief and directing rescue work, and even are working side by side with the laborers. Among them is Deputy Ruini, who organized young peasants into first-aid squads, and later removed his coat and worked in the ruins until nightfall.

Deputy Bissolati, the Socialist leader in the Chamber and noted as a mountain climber, ascended today with a party of men to the little village of Bendinara, 1,500 feet up the mountainside. The village, which had rested on a crag like an eagle's nest, was found to have been entirely destroyed. The church had collapsed while it was filled with worshippers.

The Deputy and his men, with the use of axes, picks, and ropes, delved into the wreckage and rescued a number of persons buried there. Those who were injured received first-aid treatment, and then were taken on improvised stretchers or on the backs of sturdy men to a temporary hospital, which had been hastily erected.

Signor Commandini, instead of engaging in the search for the dead or injured, had peasants indicate among the ruins the location of grocery stores. Over these he had a squad of men dig until the stocks of goods were uncovered. These he then distributed among the people, in spite of objections raised by some of the shopkeepers. The Deputy then turned himself into a mason and built an oven, in which he baked bread for the populace.

At Magliano-di-Marsi the Vice Mayor objected to his land being used as a camping place by the people. Deputy Vignoli, when he learned of this, rushed to the Mayor and violently upbraided him. He threatened that if the official persisted in his refusal to permit the people to occupy his land he would have the Vice Mayor placed in jail. The Vice Mayor, frightened, gave his consent for the people to remain encamped where they were. Few of those who heard the threat of the Deputy realized that there was no prison standing within miles of the spot.

FRESH TROOPS AT AVEZZANO.

Renewed Energy in Rescue Work—More Women Found Alive Than Men

AVEZZANO, Jan. 18.—Fresh troops reached the earthquake area today, and the work of rescue was continued with energy. Particular attention is being directed to the pulling down of unsafe walls which constitute a danger to survivors and rescuers, the burial of the dead, the distribution of supplies, and the caring for homeless and orphaned children.

Even before the arrival of the fresh troops more than 2,000 soldiers were at work on the ruins of Avezzano, which may be described as a wilderness extending for several square miles. Lieut. Gen. Marini is in command of the troops.

The soldiers present an extraordinary appearance. Entire detachments come from the ruins as white as millers—covered with a fine plaster dust.

The military authorities are taking severe measures against looting. Last night two thieves, endeavoring to enter a house formerly occupied by the local branch of the Bank of Naples, were shot.

The trainload of clothes, medicines, and foodstuffs provided by Queen Helena came into Avezzano today. Count Campello, one of her Majesty's gentlemen-in-waiting, will distribute these supplies. He will disperse also a large sum of money for the needy.

So altogether ruined is the city that it is difficult for the inhabitants to recognize even streets, much less individual houses. Prince Giovanni Torlonia, while clambering today over piles of broken masonry, which was once the Via della Stazione, one of the principal residence streets, remarked:

"Almost every house in that long street was occupied by my friends. They were people of importance, forming the intellectual life and enterprise of the city."

Avezzano was a manufacturing and trade centre. The sugar works cost $1,250,000. Some of the machinery may be salvaged. Other mills, less important, represented a property value of $3,000,000.

Prince Torlonia, one of the greatest landed proprietors in Italy, is the largest loser financially. When seen by a correspondent today he had been up all night, working personally among the wreckage. The great Roman Prince looked rather like a coal heaver, as he had actually been laboring physically in the work of rescue.

Among the titled women who have come here to aid the injured is the Marchesa di Sostegno of Florence. She is washing the wounded and working as a nurse in one of the seven military hospitals erected in the park near the new railroad station.

Incidents in which remarkable rescues were made are gradually coming to light. One is told of a Lieutenant of Engineers, Cerri Eville by name, who came here and located the residence of his mother. He worked for some time alone, pulling away stones, but presently he was assisted by some soldiers. After seven hours of the hardest kind of labor, he found his mother, alive and not very badly injured. She had been protected by an unbroken piece of wall falling over the corner in which she was sleeping.

In another case a mother, who had escaped, hoped that her daughter might be alive under the ruins of their house. She organized a party of women and stimulated them to continue what seemed a hopeless excavation. The mother yesterday heard a voice just beneath where the women were working, and they finally reached the young woman, who was roofed in and protected by two parts of walls forming an angle. One foot was held under a block of stone, but otherwise the young woman was unhurt. She had been without food or drink for four days and had been nearly suffocated by the dust of the pulverized mortar which sifted down through crevices while the women were trying to reach her.

More women are being found alive than men. They appear to have superior resisting powers. Even today, five days after the disaster, several girls and old women were extricated from the ruins. All were wounded, but nevertheless the doctors hoped to save them. A little boy also was found alive. He held in his hand a wooden horse, a Christmas present.

The excavators have come upon many burned bodies; in some places fire worked among the ruins. At Cappelle a mass of 60 was brought out with both feet burned off. He lived two hours after being rescued.

The parish priest of Massacorone was rescued alive yesterday, after having been buried for more than four days. The iron grating of a window had protected him from the falling walls of the house. He is greatly exhausted, and may not live.

HOSPITAL IN ROYAL PALACE.

Queen Helena Sets Aside Quarters for Injured Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Queen Helena has set aside a certain quarter in the royal palace as a hospital of refuge for children injured in the earthquake, particularly orphans. Some children already have been installed, and others are arriving hourly.

When all preparations had been made, the Queen, who is recovering from childbirth, arose from bed and was carried down to the improvised hospital. She made a personal inspection of the quarters and gave final instructions to the woman doctor in charge, returning to her apartment apparently none the worse for the experience and happy to have been able to do something to alleviate the misery caused by the disaster. It is a great grief to her that, because of the circumstances, she cannot take a more active part in the efforts of the nations to relieve the distress.

Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda and the Crown Prince also visited the children's quarter. The royal children voluntarily gave up their cherished toys to the injured boys and girls; each chose a bed, whose occupant is to be his special care. The Prince and Princesses daily will help nurse and amuse the orphans.

Americans all over Italy have come forward nobly, not only with money, but also with personal aid for the earthquake sufferers. From Rome the whole staff of the embassy goes daily to the disaster zone. Ambassador Page was in the devastated district all of yesterday, and was on his feet for hours, while Mrs. Page, assisted by the ladies of the embassy circle, organized a committee for acquiring and distributing garments.

Moses Ezekiel, the well-known Virginia sculptor, is doing active relief work in devastated villages difficult of access. He is exceptionally useful, as he speaks Italian like a native. Indeed, persons of all nations are actively cooperating in the work, coming in contact in scenes of such horror that enmities of war are dropped for the time.

EARTHQUAKE LOSS $60,000,000.

Tremors Are Diminishing — About 7,500 Refugees Now in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The property loss by the earthquake is estimated to exceed 300,000,000 lire ($60,000,000).

The Rome Observatory officials say that the seismic activity clearly is diminishing. The seismograph registered only eleven shocks in the twenty-four hours of Sunday in the region of Avezzano and Sora, and none in Rome.

A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from Cittaducale, near Cingolano, reports that 150 persons were killed and many others injured by the earth shock at that place. At Borgo Collefegato a number of bodies were taken from the ruins.

The Tribuna says that Salmona Castro Nueva, a town of 50 Oinhabitants, was destroyed, and that the town of Canistro also was wiped out. At the latter place sixty persons were attending mass at the moment of the earthquake, and fifty of them remain under the ruins of the church. The victims at Capistrello number about 200.

Signor Ciufelli, Minister of Public Works, estimates that the number of dead in the Avezzano district will reach 20,0000 and that 10,000 persons are injured.

The Pope, according to the Osservatore Romano, had sent aid to all the Bishops of the dioceses in the earthquake zone. A fund of 20,000,000 lire ($5,000,000) has been received by the Pontiff thus far. About 7,500 refugees, 2,000 of them injured, have reached Rome to date.

The greatest care is being exercised to avert disease epidemics in the disaster zone, threatened by interrupted water supplies and the abnormal manner in which the people are now living. Physicians are now busy putting health measures into effect.

Among the residents of the capital who tend the injured as they are brought from the train is the wife of Ricciotti Garibaldi. Deaths on these incoming trains are of frequent occurrence. Injured are also being taken to Naples.

Prince Scipione Borghese, who, in an automobile, was the first to reach the devastated district with blankets, food and bandages, has undertaken the task of cabling the names of survivors to relatives in the United States.

The Idea Nazionale says the Technical Commission has found that the fifth block of the Column of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, on the Piazza Colonna, was displaced about four inches by the earthquake shock. The stability of the monument, however, is not affected.

Gave to Earthquake Fund.

Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Branch of the Red Cross Society, received yesterday $70 for the fund for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers. The donors were: Mrs. Charlotte Kraus, $25; "E. W. K.," $25; Elliott and Mabel White, $10; Mrs. S. C. Stewardson, $5, and "L. C. F.," $5. The total is now $938.

King Grateful to President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson received a cablegram today from King Victor Emmanuel thanking him for his expression of sympathy following the recent earthquake. The message follows:

"I am sensible very much of the expression of sympathy you have been so kind as to send me on this dolorous occasion. Please accept, with my sincerest thanks, the heartfelt gratitude of the Italian people."

Earthquake Cables in Italian.

The French Telegraph Cable Company yesterday issued this notice:

"The French Government announces that temporarily and as a special exception it will accept telegrams between America and the earthquake zone in Italian plain language, by way of the French Cable Company's lines only and only when they refer to the disaster. Since the war heretofore, only French and English languages have been allowed to Italy."

COL. DUDLEY UNDER BAIL.

Charged with Spiriting Witness Away from Divorce Court.

Col. Edward Dudley, who owns a handsome estate in Camden, N. J., and is prominent in club life in Philadelphia, was arraigned yesterday in the County Court at Jersey City on the indictment procured gy his wife, Marie, charging him with having entered into a conspiracy with George Schaefer to disobey the mandate of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. He pleaded not guilty and was released on $2,000 bail provided by his lawyer, Allan Strong of New Brunswick.

The Dudleys fought each other in divorce proceedings in the Court of Chancery, both alleging infidelity. The counter action ended in each being denied a decree. In the long series of hearings it was alleged that Schaefer, who was a chauffeur for the Dudleys, after he had been summoned as a witness by Mrs. Dudley, fled to California, and was aided financially by Dudley. Schaefer is jointly indicted with Dudley, but his present whereabouts are unknown.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN FAILS.

Actress and Husband Plead Bankruptcy—Assets Small.

Henrietta Crosman, the actress, and her husband, Maurice Campbell, a theatrical manager, filed petitions in bankruptcy yesterday. The couple put their joint liabilities at $143,000 and their assets at $86,000. In these assets however, is listed a debt of $86,000 which Mr. Campbell owes to his wife so that the creditors may not realize much.

On. Dec. 30, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell filed two petitions in bankruptcy as they did yesterday. At that time their debts amounted to $118,000.

Miss Crosman appeared last week at the Palace Theatre in a one-act sketch written by her husband and it is said that she had been booked to play in the larger vaudeville theatres at a large salary.

The only assets listed by Miss Crosman yesterday in addition to the $86,000 which he husband owes her, were 15 lots at Port Jefferson, valued at $10 each. Mr. Campbell's assets were put at $483, while he owes $125,831. Miss Crosman's individual debts amount to $17,670 owing to dressmakers, printing firms and actors.

GROLIER CLUB TO SELL.

Present Home, Worth $57,500, Is to be Torn Down.

Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday gave permission to the Grolier Club to sell its clubhouse property at 29 East Thirty-second Street for $57,500. It was appraised at $55,000, which is mainly the worth of the site, the building figuring as of small value. The money is to be used for another clubhouse that will be fireproof and better suited to the growing needs of the club.

The petition recites that the club is for literary purposes and promotion of the arts, and that it has 12,000 volumns and 2,000 prints, many of them of large value. The personal assets of the club were fixed at $100,000, and its liabilities at $5,000. The building is to be razed, and the site used for an extension of an adjoining warehouse. The President of the club is Edward G. Kennedy and Robert Jaffray is Treasurer.

SUBWAY FUMES ANALYZED.

Blood Tests of Persons Overcome in Fire Made at Bellevue.

District Attorney Perkins learned yesterday that a blood test taken in Bellevue from patients who had been overcome in the Subway fire at Fifty-fifth Street showed that the fumes created by the short circuit contained copper, lead, and oil. He said that the only significance of the test was that it showed there was enough heat to vaporize these substances. According to physicians at Bellevue, the fumes seemed to bring about the same result as an anaesthetic.

Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge examined eleven witnesses, all passengers on the trains.

GIVES B.R.T. BRIDGE FIGURES

Commissioner Kracke Repeats That Company Cut Service.

Replying to a statement by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that poor service on the bridges was due to the action of Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, the Commissioner gave out recorders of the Bridge Department yesterday to show that the company of its own accord reduced its service on both the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges during last December. The records show that in December, 1913, 116,274 elevated cars passed over the Brooklyn Bridge, compared with 108,733 in December, 1914, and that in December, 1913, 43,544 cars crossed the Williamsburg Bridge, against 43,267 in the same months last year.

"These figures," said Commissioner Kracke, "render impossible any assumption that the reduction on Brooklyn Bridge is due to increase of service on the Williamsburg Bridge and the Centre Street Loop."

Dr. McKenzie Heads a University.

Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Fiske University, announced last night that Prof. Fayette Avery McKenzie has been elected President of Fiske University, at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. McKenzie is a graduate of Lehigh University.

EDUCATOR CAUTIONS ARMY'S CHAMPIONS

Dr. T. S. Baker Says Military Training in Schools May Work Serious Harm.

MENACE TO SCHOLARSHIP

Mental Efficiency Is First Object, He Contends—Explains the System Used in Germany.

Serious harm may be done the young men of the country and the cause of education by using the colleges and preparatory and high schools to advance a military propaganda unless the whole subject is carefully thrashed out, in the opinion of Dr. Thomas Stockham Baker, Headmaster of the Tome School at Port Deposit, Md. Dr. Baker arrived at the Hotel Wolcott yesterday. He urged that before the colleges and other educational institutions took steps to become partly or wholly military schools the General Staff of the army should outline a comprehensive plan that would serve as an authoritative guide.

"The widespread discussion of our military preparedness, as might be expected, has brought forward the question of what can be done with the boys of school age and the young men in colleges to strengthen our military establishments," said Dr. Baker. "The schools for several years have been employed actively in promoting a peace propaganda. Now it looks as if they may be used to advance a propaganda of the opposite kind. In several large cities the question of requiring boys in the high schools to drill is being considered. Some of the colleges have before them plans for preparing officers who might be called on in case of war.

"It seems to me that school boards and college Presidents should go very slowly in adopting any of the hasty suggestions that are being made to combine military with scholastic training.

"I believe that every healthy American boy would be improved by a strict course of military discipline; but there are grave dangers in attempting to train a boy to be a soldier while he is trying to acquire a general education. In any case, the tendency to use the schools to promote all sorts of reforms is going too far.

Fears Ill-Conceived Reforms.

"There is a serious danger of overloading the schools with national, economic, and social problems which they are asked to help solve. Some of these ill-cnoceived reforms which the schools are asked to promote may interfere with the real business of educating boys. The first task of a school is to give to its pupils sound mental training. If it does this well, it is doing a great work for the nation.

"It is quite possible that military training is one of the things that schools can give without sacrificing their efficiency, but before undertaking such a thing a carefully considered scheme should be worked out, on which the Secretary of War and the General Staff, as well as representative school men, would be willing to put their tsamp of approval.

"The introduction of military drill into the schools and colleges is not going to solve the question of our present preparedness for war. It is at best only a half-way measure. oMst Americans do not like to face squarely the question of the nation's military needs, and some of them suggest drilling the schoolboys as a sort of concession to the demand for a bigger army. Testing the introduction of drilling into the schools would increase in the public an intelligent knowledge of military affairs, it would be a good thing. However, it would hardly be safe in a time of national crisis to place much dependence in an army whose training had consisted merely in the casual drilling which could be done in connection with the work of a high school.

"The whole question is a technical matter, in which the opinion of the most expert officers of our army should be considered. It is undoubtedly true that the recruit who knows his manual of arms or who has had some experience in evolutions has an advantage over the recruit who never has had a gun in his hand; still, the high school graduate would have a severe course of training ahead of him before he could be considered a good soldier.

"It has been suggested that military evolutions could take the place of the school boy's athletics. This plan certainly would not maek a strong bid for favor with the average school boy. While some of the time now devoted to athletics might be spared for other things without detriment, it would be a great misfortune if all a boy's playtime were turned into the serious business of preparation for war. The scheme of a boy's education should never leave out of consideration his demand for wholesome diversion.

Military Training in Germany.

"Neither in Germany nor in France is any effort whatever made to combine military and scholastic training. The boy works intensively on his books while at school, and when he is mustered into the army he works intensively at his military education. In Germany the intensiveness of school work is increased by the fact that if this is not well done, a boy's period of military service may be more than doubled. There it has been found best to do one thing at a time and do it well. Here, if the introduction of drilling into the schools should interfere in any way with the thoroughness of the real work, it would not pay.

"The American schoolboy already has so many distractions that it is becoming more and more difficult to give him the education he ought to have. If putting him into a uniform and placing a gun in his hand would distract his mind still further from his studies, it is very doubtful whether the added help that would result to our army would compensate for the loss of the school's effectiveness.

"In the boarding schools the possibilities for military training are greater. In schools that have made a feature of military training, this has been convenient in dealing with discipline. How important are the military accomplishments of such schools, I am unable to say, but it is probable that much more could be done if the General Staff of the Army were to outline some comprehensive plan which could guide all schools. Some of the military boarding schools have found it difficult to adjust satisfactorily the time for drill and the time for study. Sometimes it has been their experience that the military features have proved more popular than class-room exercises, that the drills have not always been an incentive to thorough scholastic work.

The advantages of military training for boys are very obvious. The discipline should be beneficial. It should give a boy a better carriage and improve his physique in other respects. However, in introducing compulsory military drill into the schools at present, we ought to weigh carefully the possibility of interfering with studies. No step should be taken without obtaining the best military advice that is to be had. This should be balanced carefully with the opinions of the best trained schoolemen. Then if it seem wise to adopt the system that has been proposed, it should form part of a well-considered and complete scheme of national defense."

GRIFFINS PLEAD GUILTY.

Counsel Says Wife "Robbed Peter to Pay Paul."

Francis H. Griffin and his wife, Clara H. Griffin, who were arrested at Colorado Springs after they had jumped their bail for $37,500, and who are supposed to have swindled their friends to the amount of $500,000, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge William H. Pope of having used the mails to defraud. They were represented by George Gordon Battle and Judge Pope sent them back to the Tombs to await sentence tomorrow.

In presenting their pleas, Mr. Battle said that Mrs. Griffin was responsible for the frauds. Griffin, however, plucked at his sleeve, and he hastily added that her husband was desirous of sharing in full the responsibility for them.

"Mrs. Griffin," said Mr. Battle, "for years struggled to maintain a stenographic office, as she was a stenographer by profession, but the economic odds were too great for her. She had been used to living well with her husband, and she considered it her duty to fit her scale of living to her husband's position in society. Mr. Griffin had a law office downtown and so he left the management of the stenographic bureau mainly to his wife."

Mr. Battle told of the burden Mrs. Griffin had had to bear through the poor health of her mother and sister, and said she fell to the temptation of trying to get money from her friends for her bureau. Griffin at first knew nothing of his wife's representations concerning the Government contracts, and never realized the magnitude of the frauds.

"Mrs. Griffin," he said, "never meant to carry on the frauds for any length of time. But we all know how the snowball becomes the avalanche. She merely wanted money to tide her over difficulties. Then she began to rob Peter to pay Paul, giving back to an investor what she had borrowed from another. It was a hopeless process and could end only in disaster."

EUGENE COWLES'S PLEA.

Basso Tells Court He Cannot Earn Enough to Pay Alimony.

The plea of Eugene Cowles, the basso, who used to sing kith the Bostonians, for a reduction in the amount of alimony he is paying his first wife, Lizzie, was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan. Mr. Cowles is 54 years old and his age, he said, prevented him from obtaining successful engagements. He has beentrying to earn a living by teaching music and giving singing lessons and concerts, but without great success. He has been paying his wife $38 a week and $10 additional for his son, who is doing well as an engineer in South Africa.

Affidavits made by well-known managers were presented to the effect that light opera is not as much in demand now as it was some years ago; that the was has kept down the profits of all theatrical ventures, and that instead of the large sums which Mr. Cowles was able to earn at one time he now has difficulty in paying the rent of his home and of his studio in Carnegie Hall. Decision was reserved.

RESIDENTS IN FIGHT TO OUST DRESSMAKER

Iselins, Rhinelanders and Others Don't Want Shop on West 52d St.

OBJECT TO HER GILT SIGN

Neighbors Also Find Tables, Shears, Pieces of Cloth, Silks, and Patterns Unsightly.

The trial of the suit of Columbus O'D. Iselin and his wife Edith to prevent Margaret Flynn from plying her trade as a dressmaker at 20 West Fifty-second Street began yesterday before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court. The Iselins live at No. 8 in the same street. In an affidavit, which they filed, it was contended that the carrying on of any business in the block violated the restrictions placed on the property by Benjamin Stevens and Augusta H. Holly, to whose estate most of the block formerly belonged. The restrictions read partly that "no kind of manufacturing, trade, or business place whatever shall be conducted thereon."

Miss Flynn bought the property of the Kalmia Realty Company. Above her door the word "Flynn" appears in five-inch gilt letters. This struck a tender spot in the heart of the neighborhood, and its feelings were also hurt by the fact that her premises were littered with "tables, shears, pieces of cloth, silks, and patterns." Mirabeau L. Towns appeared for Miss Flynn. In his opening address he said that while Mr. Iselin objected to dressmaking he did not object to an employment agency on the corner across the way from his house, and very near the home of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

"Those rich people," said Mr. Towns, "object to the establishment of a dressmaker which attracts the limousines of the wealthy, but they disregard the place that attracts many servants on the hunt for work."

Pointing his finger at Mr. Iselin, who sat in the court room, Mr. Towns said that "these millionaires have stables in the rear of their homes," but that "dressmaking must give way to the march of progress." He declared that the real objection to Miss Flynn was based on the dislike of certain rich people saying to their friends at the opera and charity balls that they have a dressmaker for a neighbor.

"And for this," said Mr. Towns, "they must make a woman suffer. It's just the difference between persons born with silver spoons in their mouths and the other kind."

Mr. Towns insisted that unrestricted property is worth 60 per cent. more than that which is restricted. Then came a number of witnesses. Francis Louis Slade of 18 West Fifty-second Street, said decidedly that he objected to the influx of trade in the block. Asked by Mr. Towns what kinds of business places were at the corners of Fifty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, Mr. Slade said:

"A drug and a saloon."

Mr. Towns laughed at the term "saloon." He gave it a harsher name and Mr. Slade said:

"Well its a drinking saloon."

It also came out that there was a massage institute back of the saloon.

"And yet you object to a dressmaking parlor!"

S. S. Menken, counsel for Mr. Iselin, objected to the question and Mr. Slade was excused from answering it.

Frederick E. Lewis of No. 28 in the same street said he had ten servants in his household and he objected to business encroachments in the block. Charles C. Bull, representing Philip and J. T. Oakleigh Rhinelander, of Nos. 30 to 36 in the street, saw that business places weren't wanted there.

The case was adjoined until Thursday.

DIED AMONG HER CATS.

Animals Attacked Husband and Policeman He Summoned.

Mrs. Angeline Heuerman, 66 years old, the wife of Arnold Heuerman, a night watchman, of 1,355 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead by her husband in the bedroom of their home yesterday at daybreak. More than a dozen cats were congreagted in her apartment. The woman's death was attributed to apoplexy. She had a great love for cats, and was in the habit of picking them up in the street and bringing them into her apartment. She also left a window open at night so that stray cats could enter. As the result of her love for this variety of animals she and her husband were often dispossessed from rooms.

When Heuerman reached his home yesterday and stepped into his wife's bedroom he was attacked by some of the cats, and hurried to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station for assistance. Policeman Holman went back with him, and was also attacked. He was obliged to use his club to get the cats out of the rooms.

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DUMB FROM BEDFORD TREATMENT, SHE SAYS

Ex-Inmate Tells How She Lost Power of Speech in State Reformatory.

SIX MATRONS ATTACKED HER

Mrs. Fresco Asserts She Knew Nothing More Until She "Woke Up in Matteawan."

Mrs. Florence Fresco, a former inmate of Bedford Reformatory, told the investigating committee of the State Board of Charities yesterday, that she had been stricken dumb by the treatment of matrons in the institution, and that she had never since been able to talk. She answered most of the questions put to her by movements of her head, and replied to others in writing. Her experience as she detailed it in a written statement, on which she was questioned, was presented in this form:

"I was taken to Bedford and kept in a room for twenty-eight days, except when taken out for baths, and at the end of that time I was taken to the disciplinary cottage. I could not sleep at all that night. I asked a matron to give me another room, as there was no window in my quarters. I had been in a hospital, was sick and wanted air. The matron said she could not change my room that night. I was nervous and kept crying. Six matrons came in. I jumped out of bed. They grabbed me and threw me on the bed. Then they stuck in the hyperdemic needle. It got me more upset and crying. Then they got at me again and threw about four or five pails of cold water on my head. That was the end of me. I did not know where I was until I woke up in Matteawan."

The woman was sent to Matteawan in 1908, where she was confined about two years, and was transferred to the Hospital for the Insane at Islip, L. I., from which she was released by the efforts of her mother and husband on Nov. 25, 1914. They had lost track of her because she appeared in the records of the institution as Florence Hart, the name she gave when arrested on the charge of larceny.

Mrs. Millicent Greenfeldt of 807 East 167th Street, the Bronx, mother of Mrs. Fresco, said they came as voluntary witnesses through reading accounts of the investigation in the newspapers. Mrs. Greenfeldt testified:

"Before my daughter was taken away in 1908 she could talk better than I could, because she is American born, and I am a foreigner. I was horrified and could hardly recognize Florence as my daughter when I found her at Islip, and was unable to talk with her."

Miss M. O. Kauts, an Inspector for the State Board of Charities, presented records from Bedford and Matteawan concerning Mrs. Fresco. At Bedford a physician had reported that Mrs. Fresco showed no indications of physical disability when removed to Matteawan. The record of the physician at Matteawan cited that the woman was "limp" and had to be carried from the vehicle when she arrived there. When in Matteawan she had been seen with her hands raised as if in prayer and apparently talking to herself.

There was no attempt made to disprove the assertions of Mrs. Fresco or that of her mother on behalf of the representatives of the reformatory.

Miss Minne E. Wade, describing her investigations made at the Reformatory for the State Board of Charities a few days ago, said all the experienced officers of the institution had affirmed that the best thing for discipline was segregation of the white and colored women, a system adopted by Dr. Katharine B. Davis before she resigned as Superintendent. Miss Wade also criticised the policy of paroling inmates to places out of the jurisdiction of the Reformatory.

President James Wood of the Board of Managers of the Reformatory defended the parole practice, saying that forty-seven women and girls had been sent to other States and five in all to Canada, South Africa, and France. Most of the women came from the Chester City, he said, and it was considered the worst thing possible for them to be returned here, where they would again confront old conditions and meet evil associates.

President Wood cited figures to show that Bedford was managed more cheaply than any other similar State institution.

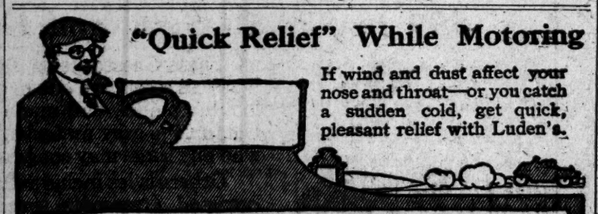
BEGS BOOKS FOR U. S. ARMY.

Secretary Garrison Says Soldiers Need Old Magazines, Too.

The War Department wants books and periodicals that the owners no longer desire to keep in their libraries for the soldiers of the army. This fact was made known yesterday at the Army Building, in Whithall Street, when Col. A. L. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., gave out a copy of a letter he had received from Major Gen. Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps.

"The Secretary of War," Gen. Aleshire wrote, "has directed this office to take some steps to let the public in the larger cities know that the Department will be glad to receive and distribute to the soldiers all such discarded books and periodicals that they wish to dispose of. It is esired that your office communicate to the public in the vicinity of your depot the above data."

Any one having books or periodicals which they would like to give away should communicate with Col. Smith, Army Building, Whithall Street, who will send a messenger for them.



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URGES FEDERAL REIN ON BIG FOUNDATIONS

Untermyer Also Condemns Wall St. Control of Industries at Commission's Inquiry.

RIGHTS OF LABOR SLIGHTED

"Absentee" Directors, Who Do Not Live or Vote at Their Properties, Blamed by Another Witness.

American ambition and the injustice of general conditions were the p rincipal causes of industrial unrest in this country, Samuel Untermeyer testified yesterday before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which resumed its sessions in the City Hall. The captains of industry, he said, did not seem to recognize the rights of labor until they were forced to do so, and they had the industrial organization so arranged that a small group of bankers in Wall Street could control a very large number of enterprises.

Mr. Untermeyer read a list of railroads, which he said were controlled by J. P. oMrgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and he denounced the proxy system. Moreover, he regretted that the act, which forbade interlocking directorates, had not gone further, and prohibited as well the ownership by the same set of men of corporations which were presumably competitors.

Roger W. Babson, who followed him on the stand, discussed evils of the "absentee landlordism" of capital, and said he could not see why the control of the lives and industry of 10,000 men should be permitted to descend by inheritance any more than the office of Mayor or Governor.

It has been announced that one of the main subjects of the present hearings would be the effect of such vast foundations as the Rockafellar, Sage, and Carnegie funds on industrial problems, but they were only touched on briefly when Mr. Untermyer urged that they should be placed under Federal law, with Government representatives on their management. It is expected they will be taken up today, when Miss Ida Tarbell is to be one of the chief witnesses.

Women Hear Testimony.

Frank P. Walsh, of Missouri, presided, and the other Commissioners present were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, in mourning; Harris Weinstock, S. Thurston Ballard, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, and A. S. Garretson. The hall was well filled. A few business men were there, but the majority of the audience seemed to b of the class particularly interested in sociological subjects. There was a sprinkling of young women, who listened attentively to the economic discussions, and from time to time some of the spectators would pass up notes asking this or that question to be asked.

Mr. Untermyer began his testimony by reading a general summary of his views on the questions submitted to him.

"Notwithstanding its injustice and many other shortcomings," he said, "I believe in the capitalistic system, as our only present solution. Capitalism is more powerful, more rampant, more despotic and less controlled by law or public sentiment here than in any other country, but Socialism is a beautiful iridescent dream, which does not work out a practical theory of Government. Of all the blunders of capitalism the worst is its disregard of the welfare of its industrial workers. If it were less obsessed with its own righteousness and sense of security the growth of Socialism would soon come to an end."

Regarding the Rockefeller, Carnegie and Sage Foundations, Mr. Untermeyer said:

"The manner of their organization is a fair illustration of the vice of our system. These foundations do not pretend to be limited by State lines. The Rockefeller Foundation sought a Federal charter, but not being satisfied with the terms of Congress and desiring our fundamental laws against perpetuities repealed, it secured a charter from New York State. The Sage and Carnegie Foundations did the same."

Federal Law for Foundations.

If New York had not given them what they wanted tehy would have gone from State to State till they found a corporate habitation on their own terms. This should not be possible. They should be organized under a uniform Federal law. Their charters should not be perpetual. They should not be permitted to accumulate income. The Government should be represented on their boards, when the present trustees are replaced."

Mr. Untermyer demanded a national corporation law, the abolition of the control of corporations by small interests, compulsory minority representation, and the doing away with voting by proxy. He gave the commission the following list of the railroads, which he said were dominated by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.:

Baltimore & Ohio; reorganized by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Mr. Coster of the Morgan firm a voting trustee.

Chesapeake & Ohio; J. P. Morgan & Co., reorganization managers.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; J. P. Morgan & Co., reorganization managers; the late J. P. Morgan a voting trustee.

Chicago & Great Northern; J. P. Morgan & Co., reorganization managers; the late J. P. Morgan and George F. Baker, his associate, voting trustees.

Erie Railroad; J. P. Morgan & Co., reorganization managers; Mr. Morgan a voting trustee.

Northern Pacific; J. P. Morgan & Co., reorganization managers; Mr. Morgan a voting trustee.

Pere Marquette; reorganized by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Southern Railroad; reorganized by J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mr. Morgan a voting trustee.

Union Pacific; reorganized by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"This means," said Mr. Untermyer, "that a handful of men in this city have a potential control over the relations between the railroads and their employes and can dictate practically a uniform policy toward labor, whenever the occasion requires it. It is a vastly more powerful organization than the organization of labor!

"I favor these industrial and social reforms: Insurance against sickness and invalidity and unemployment, and old-age pensions, life and accident insurance and maternity benefits. The employer, the employee, the State, and the local community should contribute toward the sickness, invalidity, and unemployment insurance, as well as old-age pensions. The State should conduct industrial insurance through the existing companies, with representation for the policy holders assured by State representatives on the Board of Directors."

"Do you think the few men in control of railroad matters have such social knowledge or philosophy to use their power for the best interests of all?" Mr. Walsh asked.

New York "Provincial."

"I shouldn't like to pass on their philosophy," replied Mr. Untermyer, "but I will say that the financial people of New York have less real knowledge of the real sentiment of the country than a man from Oshkosh. We are the most provincial people in the country."

Mr. Walsh brought up the case of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the stock of which is held by 2,000 persons. It was shown that practically 10 per cent. of that stock controlled the property. There was enough of it in the hands of the brokers, which financial interests controlled by proxies, to make any action on thepart of the small men hopeless.

Mr. Untermyer replied that stockholders should vote in person or by mail, not by proxy. Ninety days before a meeting the management should be required to send out the names of candidates, and any stockholder should be permitted to vote for whom he pleased. Minority representation also should be insisted upon.

The witness illustrated the power of the banking houses in the case of the New Haven Railroad, which was controlled by less than 10 per cent. of the stock.

"The house that controlled it," he said, "named the President, who squandered a vast sum of money in trying to get a transportation monopoly. When trouble came, that house put the President out. You did not hear a squeak from one of the 25,000 stockholders. The power of that house over the New Haven is as great as ever."

The impossibility of really organizing stockholders was shown by Mr. Untermyer from the case of an insurance company. It has 14,000,000 policies in 10,000,000. It has been mutualized, but to get eve nthe lost of shareholders would cost $200,000, and to memorialize them $300,000. So the officers, through their agents, rule the company absolutely.

Asked by Commissioner Garretson whether he would restrict the size of fortunes, Mr. Untermyer hastily said he would not. He would restrict the means by which they were made, but if a man was able to make a great fortune legitimately, he should enjoy it.

The concentration of wealth seemed to the witness to tend toward poverty, and he thought the Reserve banking law would do much to check the undue centralization of wealth.

"It will prevent the vast sums that we now have coming here from coming in the future," he said. "I consider it one of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation."

Causes of Unrest.

Mrs. Harriman obtained from Mr. Untermyer an opinion in favor of the German system of labor exchanges. Commissioner O'Connell asked him his views of the prevailing unrest. Explaining his opnion that it was the result of the injustice of modern conditions and American ambition, Mr. Untermyer said:

"It is largely due to the knowledge of how great fortunes have been gained and the belief of the industrial workers that they have thus been forced to bear an undue share of the burdens. The income tax is the only evidence ever given of a desire to share these burdens, and the Captains of industry do not seem to have a very active recognition of the rights of labor. They only give in to them when they have to."

Strikes and bankruptcies were due almost entirely to the absentee ownership of properties, according to Mr. Babson, a statistician.

"There are very few strikes," he said, "when the man who builds up an industry and lives in the same town manages it. They come when he dies, and the bankers get hold of the property. Bankers are not opposed to labor. They are only indifferent to it, and so the real owners leave the management of the property to others."

Mr. Babson reckoned that of the capital of large American industries, 80 per cent. was in the hands of men in twenty-story office buildings, 8 per cent. belonged to directors; 8 per cent. to salaried executive officials, 2 per cent. to employes, and 2 per cent. to minority shareholders.

"Are the executive officials," asked Mr. Walsh, "qualified to handle labor policies without Government restraint?"

"Yes," said the witness, "if they are let alone. But Wall Street wants quick and large dividends, and does not care, if they come, whether they come by fair means or foul, by good machinery or antiquated."

Mr. Babson was very much opposed to the enormous American fortune and the way it was handed on.

"I don't object," he said, "to a man disposing of his property, but I do to his passing on his vote. I live in New York, and so I cannot vote in Boston. So, if I own shares in a Lawrence mill and live in Europe, why should I have the right to vote?

"Has not the owner of the stock the right to control individuals?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"That is the same question as the Emperor William has asked. We are in the same position as we were 140 years ago. England could have retained our allegiance if she had wanted to, as she did Canada. Capital is now in the same position toward labor, as England was toward us, and as England learned its lesson, co capital must learn hers."

Opposes Absent Directors.

Mr. Babson dwelt on the necessity of doing away with proxies and holding the anual meetings of directors not in twenty-story buildings, but in the actual mills. He instanced the American Woollen Company, with 14,000 employes, and said that not one of the Directors lived in the milling district. They know nothing about the workers.

The witness described how Mrs. Warbasse of the Denison Manufacturing Company had introduced what he considered a real system of profit-sharing among employes. She had isued preferred stock to the full share of the plant to the old stockholders, and then had chosen the employes earning $100 a month to receive the common stock. This represented the value they added to the plant, and the returns either were paid to them after the preferred stockholders had received their dividends, or were used to improve the machinery. When one of these men left or died, his stock was either bought at a regular price, or exchanged for a second kind of preferred stock ranking below that of the preferred stock held by the original shareholders.

Mr. Babson would not admit that the Ford plan was true profit-sharing. It was merely a way to increased wages.

Profit was the result of the work of the foreman or the designer, and helped make wealth, he contended, while wage was the pay of the man at the bench and must be regulated simply by supply and demand.

John Mitchell and Miss Tarbell are to be the witnesses at this morning's hearing.

REFUSES JURY TRIAL IN HOLME WILL CASE

Surrogate Fowler Says if His Colleague Issued Order for One He Will Vacate It.

DIFFER AS TO NEW LAW

E. L. Mooney, Attorney for Contestant, After Tilt, Retires from Room and Case Is Tried Without Him.

The right to a trial by jury was denied yesterday by Surrogate Fowler to Leicester Holme, once secretary to Mayor Hugh J. Grant and later a City Court Judge, in his suit to contest the will of his wife, Mrs. Lizzie Hastings Holme, who died in London, England, on June 20, leaving an estate of $700,000 to an aunt, cousins, and charitable institutions. She expressly stated in the instrument that she did not wish her husband to share in the estate.

The action of Surrogate Fowler brings to a legal test the difference between him and Surrogate Cohalan, who maintains that every man is entitled to a jury trial in the Surrogates' Court under the new Surrogates' law, which went into effect on Sept. 1. Surrogate Cohalan had told attorneys for both sides on Friday that he would sign an order permitting Holme to have a trial by jury in the Surrogates' Court. Surrogate Fowler declared in open court yesterday that if any such order were granted he would vocate it.

Following this announcement, Surrogate Fowler directed Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Holme, to proceed with the trial of the case. Mr. Mooney stated that he was forced to withdraw, and walked out of court. He announced he would take the case to the highest tribunal as a test of the jurisdiction of a Surrogate to deny a trial by jury. The law, Attorney Mooney said, is explicit, and his client had been denied a right specifically recited in the statute governing such matters.

Surrogate Fowler, in a previous case, had expressed himself in an opinion that he would not send a case to a jury in the Surrogates' Court. He announced yesterday that the Appellate Division had changed yesterday the rule which prevented contested will cases from going to a jury trial in the Supreme Court, and that hereafter cases, which he thought expedient, were to be sent to the Supreme Court for jury trials.

Mooney Appears in Case.

Holme's case, in which he maintains that his wife was not of sound mind when she made the will, was called at the morning session of the trial part of the Surrogates' Court, where Surrogate Fowler is sitting this month. Holme's attorney, John Delahunty of 32 Nassau Street, asked for a postponement until the afternoon session because of the inability of counsel to be present. Attorney Delahunty explained that he had engaged Delos McCurdy, who had successfully contested the will of Samuel Tilden, but that Mr. McCurday was ill. By consent the case went over to the afternoon session, when Edmund L. Mooney appeared as counsel in behalf of Mr. Holme.

The technical point on which the case hinged was an application by Attorney Delahunty for Holme to have his answer to the probating of the will amended, so that he could have a trial by jury. This came up before Surrogate Cohalan on Friday, and the latter told the attorneys for both sides that he would grant the application upon the papers being submitted in proper form. This order was never signed, and therefore Surrogate Fowler could not vacate it yesterday.

When the case came up at the afternoon session, Attorney Payson Merrill, for the proponents of the will, agreed that it would be taken for granted that the proposed order of Surrogate Cohalan was signed, Counsel Mooney then declared that if such were the case, that order was binding, and Mr. Holme entitled to a jury trial.

It was here that Surrogate Fowler interrupted Attorney Mooney and said:

"You need not go into that. Any person or party in this court who has a right to trial by jury will always have it. And let me state that the Appellate Division has today announced the rule which provides that a jury will always be ready in the Supreme Court for any issue of fact which I send there.

Orders Trial at Once

Looking directly at Mr. Mooney, the Surrogate said:

"I do not understand your position at all I have a case on my docket ready for trial, and that is all there is to it. What is the opposition to proceeding to trial?"

"My opposition is that the case is to be tried before a jury under the order already granted," Mr. Mooney replied.

"I have seen no such order," said the Surrogate.

"It is practically admitted by the other side, whatever may be your position," Mr. Mooney said.

"I have made no such order," Surrogate Fowler said. "I think that the learned Surrogate sitting at Chambers must have been under a misapprehension. I can hardly assume that the order has been made, but if it has been made I will vacate it. Are you ready for the trial?"

It was at this point that Counsel Mooney announced that he was forced to withdraw in the interests of his client.

Surrogate Fowler then proceeded with the unusual trial of a case where only one side was in court. He directed that the witnesses to the signing of the will, Patrick A. McManus and H. M. Miller, be sworn. They went through the perfunctory ritual and answered the formal questions to the effect that the will had been duly signed in their presence. The Surrogate then directed counsel for the proponents to submit their decree. This means that the will is to be probated without objections to its validity.

Counsel Mooney had explained that it was the law that the Surrogates were entitled to equal respect as to their orders and that Surrogate Cohalan's order ought to be honored. Surrogate Cohalan is sitting in chambers this month, the Surrogate's court in the part where trials are conducted. An order for a trial by jury, under the code, is issued by the Surrogate sitting in chambers.

Attorney Mooney, when leaving the courtroom, pointed out that Supreme Court Justice Newburger had decided on Nov. 16 that there could be no jury trial in a contested will case where the jury trial had been denied in the Surrogates' Court. This, Mr. Mooney said, left his client without his statutory right.

WHITTAKER'S WIFE SUES.

Says She Found Mrs. Daisy N. Morgan in Charge of His House.

Frederick William Whittaker, proprietor of a clothing establishment in Fifth Avenue, from which, it is alleged, he derives an income of $50,000 a year, is defendant in an action for absolute divorce brought by his wife, Mrs. Millicent E. Whittaker. In her affidavit filed in the action Mrs. Whittaker sets forth that she was married to Mr. Whittaker on June 12, 1893, in England, and that they have two daughters, Hazel, 21 years old, and Freida, 18 years old. On Nov. 22, 1900, they separated by mutual agreement, and her husband was to pay her $2,500 a year until their daughters arrived of age. She also surrendered her dower rights to a $50,000 house in Bayside, L. I.

Her children becoming of age, Mrs. Whittaker says her husband now proposes to cut down her allowance to $1,200, the amount he pays to one of his chauffeurs. For the last five years she had lived in Dresden, Germany, but returned to this country in December last, when, she makes affidavit, she found a Mrs. Daisy N. Morgan in charge of Mr. Whittaker's house at Bayside, and Mrs. Morgan is named as the co-respondent in the action. Mrs. Whittaker's motion for alimony came up before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday and will be argued on Thursday.

JOLINE AUCTION CONTINUED.

First Edition of Beaumont and Fletcher Brings $75.

The sale of Part II. of the late Adrian H. Joline's library was begun at the Anderson Company's auction rooms yesterday.

A first edition of Robert Browning's "Sordello," 12mo, London, 1840, with inscription on title page in Browning's handwriting, brought $20. James F. Drake paid $50 for G. O. Trevelyan's "Cawnpore," with autograph inscription on the title page. "To Mrs. Ewart (Nithbank House) with many kind regards. T. Carlyle, Christmas, 1865,)" and W. K. Kelly's "Curiosities of Indo-European Tradition and Folklore," with autograph inscription on half title: "Mrs. Ewart, with best love. Jane Carlyle, 5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, 20th December, 1865."

A letter of of Anne of Austria, wief of Louis XIII., dated Paris, Dec. 30, 1645, was knocked down to George D. Smith for $32. E. H. Wendell gave $43 for a set of first editions of John Ashton's book on England and the English. Mr. Smith paid $75 for the first collected edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," folio, London, 1647. He also obtained for $90 the London 1852 edition of "The Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe," dedicated to Elizabeth B. Barrett. (Mrs. Browning,) and containing the following interesting autograph inscription relating to the same: "Given to Mrs. Banzon, partly on account of the poetry, partly on that of the dedication at page 75, with all affectionate wishes of Robert Browning, March 7, '67."

The total for the session was $2,143. The grand total thus far is $12,793. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

CUTS OFF ALL RELATIVES.

Mrs. Smith Remembers Nurse and Physician as Her Friends.

Mrs. Harriet Wells Smith, widow of Sereno Newton Smith, in her will, which was filed yesterday, specifically cuts off all relatives from participation in her estate. The paragraph reads:

"For reasons sufficiently satisfactory to myself, it is my desire that neither my niece, Antoinette W. Davis, nor any other relative of mine that may survive me shall receive any part or portion of my estate."

The Little Church Around the Corner receives $1,000, and the Society for the Relief of the Blind the same sum. Mary W. Clarke receives all the household and personal effects and two-fifths of the residue, which is estimated to be more than $7,500, under a clause which calls her "my good, kind, and faithful nurse."

Mrs. Smith calls Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee her "devoted physician and friend," and leaves to him more than $10,000.

DR. ADAMS LEAVES $57,000.

Son Gets Farm at Westport—Brothers Share in Estate.

The will of Dr. John Lanson Adams, who fell to his death from the sixth story of his home, 38 East Fifty-first Street, on Sept. 25, 1914, was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The estate, exclusive of the farm at Westport, Conn., on which he was born and which he left to his son, Francis Lanson Adams, amounts to $57,000. This is divided equally among the son, the widow, Elizabeth E. W. Adams, and two brothers, Charles F. and Henry Frederick Adams. The testator stated in the will:

"My reason for not giving my entire property to my beloved wife and son is that I know they are amply provided for, and such estate as I may leave would be of material help and benefit to my brothers."

Dr. Adams was a distinguished eye and ear specialist and a Director of the West Side German Dispensary and of St. Bartholomew's Clinic. He was one of the surgeons who took care of the late J. P. Morgan when he suffered from a nasal affliction.

FLORENCE SCHENCK VICTIM OF WILSON

Vanderbilt Manager Admits Marrying Virginia Beauty Before Divorce.

MET THROUGH FLIRTATION

Shultz, Who Shot Horseman, Tells of Befriending Woman He Had Deserted.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—For the first time since his name was linked with that of the Virginia beauty, Charles WilsonH, manager of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's estate at Newport, revealed today hiw he first met Miss Schenck. It came out in the trial of Frederick Shultz, charged with assault in the first degree, for firing five shots at Wilson during the White Plains Horse Show, on Sept. 17 last.

Shultz, on the witness stand, declared that Wilson reached for his hip pocket, and believing his life was in danger he fired at Wilson. Wilson denied that he ever carried a pistol. He also denied that he had ever met Shutz, except when he was served with papers in suit for $50,000 by Miss Schenck and when Shultz shot at him.

There were many exciting moments, especially when Former Assistant District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis, who appeared for Schultz, referred to Wilson as the real criminal, because of his relations with Florence Schenck.

Davis said he would show that Stanford White introduced Shultz to Wilson at Martins, whereupon Wilson shouted: "He is a liar." Court Officer John Finch cautioned Wilson, and he arose and said to Justic Morscauser: "I apologize to the oCurt."

Wilson Tells of Shooting.

Wilson was the first witness called by Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon, who prosecuted the case. The witness said he was 50 years old and had been in A. G. Vanderbilt's employ for twelve years. Concerning the shooting he said:

"I was entering a stall at the horse show grounds when I met Shultz, who said: 'Hello, Wilson.' I said, 'I don't know you, and he replied, 'I am Shultz. I was only 8 feet away from him when he shot at me three or four times. The horse I had taken into he stall ran out, and then Shultz fired another shot, which passed through my left foot."

Mr. Davis on cross-examination asked Wilson if he had ever been convicted and if he had ever carried a gun. To both questions Wilson replied that he had not.

"How nea rhave you been to a revolver in the fifty years of your life?" Mr. Davis asked.

"The nearest was when I was tired upon by the defendant," Wilson replied.

"Mr. Wilson did you know Florence Schenck, and did you take advantage of her before she was eighteen years of age," Mr. Davis asked.

The witness blushed, but he kept his nerve. Finally he said: "I have never said anything in public against that lady and I don't think I should now."

Mr. Davis repeated the question and Prosecuter Fallon objected. Justice Morschauser sustained the objection.

"But," interposed Mr. Davis, "I want to show that this man committed a felony."

"That didn't give the defendant a right to shoot the witness," said Justice Morschauser.

Life With Florence Schenck.

Finally Mr. Fallon withdrew the objection and the story of Wilson and Miss Schenck came out.

Wilson said he had not eloped with the girl and that she had told him her age was 19. He said she voluntarily came with him to New York.

Q.—Did you live as man and wife? A.—No.
Q.—Your wife was living in Newport? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you know know you were committing a crime? A. N.
Q.—Did you marry Florence Schenck in London, while your wife was living here? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you know you were committing bigamy0 A.—No, I supposed wife had got a divorce, but later found out that she had only secured an interlocutary decree at that time.
Q.—When you found out that your marriage to Florence Schenck was illegal did you pick up and marry another woman and desert Florence Schenck? A.—Not at all.
Q.—Did you desert Florence Schenck in London. A.—No.
Q.—Did you know Mary Agnes Ruiz and introduce her to any one as your wife? A.—No, absolutely not.

Nod of a Pretty Girl.

When Dr. Davis told the jury how Florence Schenck had been deserted by Wilson and "was down and out" when found in the rear room of a saloon by Shultz, the prisoner burst into tears. It was at this point that District Attorney Fallon brought out how Wilson met Florence Schenck. Wilson said he was standing one day with several horse show men in front of a hotel in Norfolk, Va., when a pretty girl came in sight.

"One of the men said, 'Here comes a pretty girl,'" said Wilson, "and I took a look. After she had gone by she looked back, nodded twice, and I went up and talked to her, and, like other men, I fell for her. She told me she wanted to go to New York, and I took her there and to London."

"Why did you leave Florence Schenck?" Mr. Fallon asked.

"I don't think I will answer that," Wilson replied.

"Did you leave her because of influence of any prominent men?"

"No, Sir."

Walter Kelly, stable manager for Felix Warburg, swore he saw Shultz fire at Wilson. "When I asked Wilson if he was hurt," said Kelly, "he replied 'He's got one in the foot.' Then I heard Shultz say to Wilson: 'I meant to kill you, but I am glad I didn't, as shooting is too good for you.'"

Shultz, who said he was 34 years old, admitted that his right name was Frederick Frecklinger. He said he had been a stenographer, secretary, detective, and investigator. This is the story the prisoner told:

Florence Schenck in Saloon.

"I was introduced to Wilson in Martin's restaurant in 1905 by Stanford White and met him in other places.

"I first met Florence Schenck in the rear room of a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street on Jan. 2, 1913. Her condition was pitiful; she was down and out. I gave her money to go to her home in Norfolk, but her father, Dr. Schenck, would not see her, and she was sent back to New York. I cared for her until the time of her death.

"We lived together in seventeen different places. We were always received graciously in boarding houses, and I was always told what a beautiful girl she was, then after a few days the landlady would always say: 'I don't want the refuse of the Vanderbilt stable in my house, take her away.' Then I consulted a firm of lawyers and had them sue Wilson in behalf of Miss Schenck for $50,000 damages. One month later the girl died in a sanitarium.

"I was persecuted by Wilson until I was down and out. I had spent all my money in caring for Wilson's wife. The reason I went to see Wilson at White Plains was to try and get money to leave the country. I didn't go there to shoot him.

"I told him he had hounded me until I was a bum, and he told me I should have been buried with Florence. This talk took place in the boxstall. I told him he should give me some money for caring for his wife and lifting her out of the gutter. He said: 'If you don't get out, I'll kill you,' and made a move for his hip pocket. I then fired at him point-blank."

He was cross-examined by Mr. Fallon.

Q.—You tried to bring this girl out of the gutter by living with her eleven months? A.—That is so.
Q.—When you made a demand on Wilson you were blackmailing him? A.—No.
Q.—In other words, you are an ordinary cheap blackmailer? A.—Morally Wilson owed me money, but not legally.

Justice Morschauser will submit the case to the jury tomorrow morning.

CRUELTY IN NEGRO BAND.

Wife Says Adams Brought One Home to Play and Sing.

Bringing a string band of six negroes to his house with banjos, guitars and bones, and playing and singing until the entire neighborhood was aroused, are the charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment made by Mrs. Pauline Adams of 21 Twelfth Street, Long Island City, who yesterday brought an action for a separation against James Adams.

The couple have six children, and Mrs. Adams yesterday obtained an order from Justice Scudder for $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fees pending trial of the action.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1915.

MR. WALSH'S THEORIES.

The illogical and absurd utterances of FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, at an east side meeting on Sunday will go far to convince intelligent persons that his inquiry, which began yesterday, into the causes of the present industrial situation will be conducted in a prejudiced and probably futile way. He explained that one of the reasons for unemployment is that "half the employing power of the United States is lodged with persons residing on Manhattan Island." These persons, it seems, who choose their place of residence so unwisely, live by employing others; he does not tell us how they live when they have no employment to give, but he permits us to jump at the conclusion that by neglecting to exert their employing power, to make use of their means of existence, they reap large profits. This is sheer nonsense, of course, false as to facts and crazy in deductions, but not worse than his theory that the conditions of labor may be improved by shortening the hours of workers and instituting a high minimum wage. Obviously, if all telephone girls are to be paid not less than $10 weekly for working eight hours a day, the telephone companies will increase the charges for messages. If wages are to be increased by law all other prices will be correspondingly increased, and the relative position of the wage earner will be precisely the same.

The existence of great educational and benevolent foundations, to spread learning, to investigate the causes of diseases and prevent them, excites his wrath. The Government should control such institutions, of course, in the opinion of a man who gravely opposes the establishment of a fund to protect migratory birds on the ground that human babies need protection. Argument with such a mind as this industrial philosopher reveals is out of the question, but it is quite obvious that an investigation into a grave and highly important subject, conducted and controlled by Mr. WALSH, will scarcely develop any knowledge helpful to human progress on sound lines.

A DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

The leaders of the Administration party, we are told in the Washington correspondence of The Evening Post, are "disquieted" by the increasing evidences that the American Federation of Labor is going to attempt to secure "more drastic labor legislation" in the next Congress to counteract "the setback received from the Supreme Court in the Danbury hat case." Democrats of a conservative temper feel that "labor has had pretty much its own way with the present Administration and that any attempt to secure legislation for further immunization from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law would be embarrassing to the party."

This is not an occasion for disquiet but for rejoicing, for that real glee with which every well-organized man welcomes unexpected good luck. The Democratic Party has gone too far in yielding to the unreasonable demands of labor. It went much too far in its attempts to hamper and obstruct business by over-regulation. There the President called a halt. He frankly recognized the "new temper" of the public and gave the assurance that he was about done with the programme of regulating business. It was high time. The November elections sounded the warning unmistakably. Democratic leaders tried to put a good face on the unfavorable showing of the returns, but the truth could not be concealed. The Democratic Party stood and still stands in no little danger of having its license revoked, of being recalled from power and control.

The onslaught of the American Federation of Labor upon Congress will furnish an opportunity to show that the Democratic Party knows what the new temper signifies, an opportunity to reassure the country as to its sanity and safety. Labor shaped the Clayton act to its liking. It thought it had exempted conspiracies of labor from prosecution under the Sherman act. It now discovers that it has been deceived. The Clayton act declares what was already the law. It does not exempt lawless conspiracies from prosecution, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters' case proves that the consequences of a successful prosecution are exceedingly disagreeable. So an effort will now be made to secure amendments that will actually draw the teeth of the act and leave labor immune from its bite.

The thing desired cannot be done. Enactment by a complacent and demagogic legislative body is not enough—the courts would still have to consider whether the guarantee of equality before the law had been violated. But in the present somewhat perilous situation of the Democratic Party Congress would be incredibly foolish to cringe at the crack of labor's whip and put through further amendments as futile as those already on the statute book. Its attitude toward further outrageous demands of labor should be that of denial and rejection. That is the Democratic opportunity. Any possible loss of labor votes, and the labor vote is largely a myth, would be more than compensated by the party's gain in self-respect and in the public confidence. It will be for the interest of the Democratic Party for Congress to turn a denying countenance upon Mr. GOMPERS on the occasion of his next visit.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM AT ITS WORST.

There must be limits to the Democratic appetite for spoils. If there are, they should be placed somewhere around the Soldiers' Homes. To remove Gen. JOHN T. RICHARDS, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., and Col. BARGER, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill., so as to make places for Democratic party workers is an example of the spoils system at its worst—one which might even give pause to Mr. BRYAN and incite the President to an interest in some of the things that are done under cover of his name.

Gen. RICHARDS and Col. BARGER are both old soldiers with fine records; they have been efficient and skillful in the positions they hold, and they have the attachment and warm regard of the veterans in whose interest they labor. There is no excuse for this raid on the Soldiers' Homes except that the Democratic army is hungry and thirsty, that the civil service law prevents a general onslaught on the positions under Government, and that the spoilsmen who seem to have the Administration's ear are desperate.

Mr. WILSON surely must know the character of the assault that is being made upon the merit system. At what time does he intend to assert himself and put an end to it?

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The bill for the restriction of immigration goes to the President just at the time that the figures of the arrivals at this port are published. For the year 1914 there came to these shores of all classes of travelers 735,741, against 1,332,200 in 1913. In recent years the totals have run above a million, except only in the year following 1910, reflecting the disturbed conditions of that time. Even in 1911 the total was 100,000 above last year. The present conditions are altogether exceptional, and more so than appears in the figures. The reason is that the steerage business last year was swollen by the large numbers of higher class passengers returning in the steerage because that was their only way of getting home. On the figures the decrease of steerage arrivals was 305,505, but that is inclusive of the returning Americans who would have preferred to pay the cabin fares. Therefore the decrease of immigrant arrivals was certainly over half, and perhaps two-thirds.

There is nothing in current conditions to justify compulsory reduction. Immigration has not ruined the country. In years following the decrease of 1911 the revival of immigration was not a calamity, nor in any direct relation to present conditions. Nor has the revival of immigration on other similar occasions been cause for regret. On the contrary, the arrival of immigrants has been one of the signs and measures of good times. The departure of emigrants has been one of the earliest signs of depressed conditions. That is not the significance now, for the reason of the departures is too plain for statement. The half million came here to better their conditions, and are returning because they are summoned to fight for their countries.

The Federation of Labor, whose leader was in consultation with the President on Saturday, does not take this view of immigration. Mr. GOMPERS is entitled to be heard, but he is not entitled to have it thought that his sentiments are the country's. Mr. GOMPERS is not thinking of the American people. He is thinking of the American Federation, representing one-tenth of the wage earners and a small fraction of the population. The principle which Mr. GOMPERS represents is the limitation of employment to the Federation, and the maintenance of wages on the highest scale which can be enforced by the boycott and dynamite and legislation under duress. The country is not ruined by cheap labor, or an excess of labor. A leading cause of unemployment at present is the union scale of wages and the union ban upon anybody working except with the unions' approval. If the unionists kept themselves employed they might claim to know what their true interests are. But the fact is that the unionists cannot enforce their requirements, which are a greater obstacle to the revival of prosperity than the capitalist trusts. There is undeniable proof of that here. There are millions of city money waiting to be spent in subway wages, but which are kept unspent by processes of law similar to that represented in the bill which the President is asked to sign.

The so-called literacy test is a pretense promoted by the Federation. It is not the real reason of the bill. It would not work either as argued or in the country's interests. It has caused two vetoes and ought to cause another. The labor trust is the only trust which has not lowered its prices, unless it shall appear that there is a farmers' trust behind the price of food. The farmers' trust is imaginary, but the Federation is no fiction. The processes of law can no more be surrendered to labor than to capital. The country's troubles are half settled. The half which is unsettled is whether or not a man can earn his living without a license from the unions.

THE MONTICELLO LYNCHINGS.

The neglect of the leading newspapers of Georgia to comment on the lynchings at Monticello last week is probably due to a mistaken but too prevalent idea that the interests of a community are best served by maintaining silence in regard to a matter so disgraceful. But by the strongly exerted influence of public opinion only can mob violence be checked. We all know that the lawless and brutal element in Georgia comprises a small minority of the people of that thriving and growing State, in which the industries are of increasing importance yearly. The editors of the newspapers must comprehend the feeling of horror and shame spread throughout the country by the torture and hanging of four negroes in their State last Thursday night. They know perfectly well that facts cannot be suppressed.

How much better than to ignore such an outrage as a subject of editorial comment it would be to express forcibly the opinion of every upright Georgian, to demand the immediate apprehension and punishment of the murderers. This course would not only be salutary within the State, as a means of stimulating public opinion in a righteous cause, but it would serve to correct any erroneous impression that has got abroad that in Georgia, or any other Southern State, there is a disposition to make light of mob law, to take the occasional manifestation of the authority of Judge Lynch as a matter of course, and to dismiss it by shrugging the shoulders and saying as little as possible.

For the tendency to mob violence is not peculiar to Georgia or the South. It is too common in almost every State of the Union. It is the chief reliance, for example, of certain professional malcontents who make their livelihood by defying law and order in the pretended interest of the poor and the unemployed. It might break out at any time in the largest and best policed towns. It is the obvious duty of all leaders of thought, including the Church and the press, to use their influence against the peril of mob rule. There is never any virtue in it even when the inspiring cause, as has frequently been the case in the South, is justly provocative of great public indignation and also causes an unreasonable fear that the routine of the law is insufficient protection.

In the recent lynchings there was no understandable provocation whatever. The offense charged against the slaughtered negroes was comparatively trivial. There was no excuse for an outburst of frenzy. The crime was committed in the very heart of the State, scarcely fifty miles from Atlanta. Probably every one of the perpetrators could be easily identified. There is no evidence that strangers committed the crime. Gov. SLATON has acted promptly to bring these criminals to justice, but he needs the support of public opinion, vigorously expressed in unmistakable language.

THE LESSON OF THE FIGURES.

The lessons which The Tribune draws from the election figures given by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday are not encouraging for the Democratic Party. It is sensible, however, to face facts, and the Democrats will gain nothing by blinking them. The Republican Party gained 2,528,418 votes over 1912 and the Democrats gained 31,043.

It is true that the Republicans had a long way to go. And they were not merely the minority party in 1912, but a third party. If the Democrats take any consolation from that fact, however, they deceive themselves. The outstanding lesson of the election of 1914 was the virtual disappearance of the Progressive Party. It was that party which gave the Democrats their victory of 1912; had there been no Progressive Party WOODROW WILSON would not be President today.

The Progressives cast 4,119,507 votes in 1912; in 1914 they cast only 1,906,417. It is not assuming too much if we take the view that the Progressive Party will go on disintegrating at a rapid rate between now and 1916, and that by the time a new President is elected it will have lost more than enough votes to make up that difference of 311,588. This of course does not mean a concession of the whole case to the Republicans; it merely means that the Democrats have no such certainty as President WILSON was optimistically inclined to believe when he made his Indianapolis speech.

In 1912 there were 6,293,019 Democratic votes, 3,484,956 Republican votes, and 4,119,507 Progressive votes. In 1914 there were 6,324,962 Democratic votes, 6,013,374 Republican votes, and 1,906,417 Progressive votes. If the Democrats can get any comfort out of those figures, the industry of extracting sunshine from cucumbers has been unjustly derided. Perhaps it might be as well for the Democratic leaders in Congress to take serious thought among themselves, since it is very doubtful whether any such searching of hearts can be expected at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Plants, Too, Have "Feelings."

Biologists are giving serious attention to the demonstrations by Prof. J. C. BOSE of Calcutta of the surprisingly close similarity between the reaction of plants and animals to stimuli of many kinds. His experiments, skillfully conducted with ingenious instruments of precision, show that plants not only have "sensibility," some of them to an extent that approaches that of the lower forms of animal life, but that it is much the same sort of sensibility.

In other words, plants are affected in the same way, though of course in much less degree, by fatigue, electricity, and injuries; they are excited and depressed by the same drugs, they suffer and die from the same poisons, and they give many indications that between themselves and animals, even of the higher sort, there is not that qualitative difference the existence of which has been commonly assumed.

From these facts The New York Medical Journal draws the conclusion that hereafter, perhaps physiological pharmacy will begin with a study of the action of a given drug on plant tissues. This statement, the anti-vivisectionists may declare, removes the last excuse for animal experimentation, or, on the other hand, they may extend their morbid sympathies to the vegetable world and protest against any treatment of plants that is likely to cause pain. Vegetarians who are such because of objections to the killing of animals may find it necessary, after reading about Prof. BOSE's discoveries, to give up food altogether. They must, to be consistent.

Questions raised by The Medical Journal do not go quite as far as that. It only asks whether the garden plant is more sensitive than the one that grows wild, whether it has come to expect watering at regular hours, whether it is frightened by loud, coarse voices, and whether it resents unkind treatment. It thinks that possibly plants grow "temperamental" in domesticity, and that perhaps we are on the way to an explanation of the often observed fact that in growing flowers some people are much more successful than others equally ambitious and careful.

New York Likely to Prove Cold.

That more churches in New York than in Philadelphia consider it—well, inexpedient, to bring "BILLY" SUNDAY here and assist him in the conduct of one of his campaigns against the Enemy, will presumably confirm that vigorous anachronism in his belief that this is a sterile pasture where only black sheep wander under the careless guard of untrustworthy shepherds.

SUNDAY has the intolerance of his kind, as he has their absolute certainty of their own rightness and the wrongness of everybody who disagrees with them. But he has also the sincerity which characterizes all effective men, and while his methods are as offensive as his language to people of intelligence even a little delicate and refined, it would almost certainly be unjust to suspect that the very considerable sums of money he acquires from every "revival" are more than incidental to his activities.

His proceedings bear about the same relation to contemporaneous religion that vaudeville shows and the "movies" do to the stage, but one cannot help ascribing some importance to the fact that while the amusements of the multitude flourish on their own merits as seen by the multitude, the crowds that hear SUNDAY are collected by organized and skilful work, continued over many months before he arrives to take command. In other words, his is an "accelerated" movement or excitement, and how many or what effects long survive his departure is a question on which opinions widely differ.

His appeal is wholly to the emotions by means of vehement assertion, endlessly iterated in the picturesque language of sport and the streets. Of logic or argument he uses none at all, and his theology is of the backwoods sort, now, though in essentials it was common everywhere a hundred years ago. It stirs deeply a good many Philadelphians—why, is as mysterious as their contentment with a brand of politics equally archaic. In New York he might interest and amuse, but he is not likely to impress.

There is a queer report that wherever SUNDAY goes he "hurts business," and on that account antagonism to his coming here is said to be strong in some quarters. How he does this is not explained.

Germany Well Defended.

In the two articles by Count ALBERT APPONTI that were printed in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES on Sunday there was made a presentation of Germany's "case" which, while unlikely to convince anybody not already on the Teutonic side, yet was superior to any other that has yet been offered to us.

The Count, evidently realizing, as do so few other defenders of his cause, that America is familiar with all the official documents relating to the war, and that all the conclusions to be drawn from them are against that cause, wisely and coolly dismissed the several "papers" as untrustworthy because of suppressions, manipulations and preparations, and based his argument on broad, general principles. This enabled him to say many undeniable things in regard to the several nations at war with Germany and Austria, and he discussed them with a plausibility that was but little affected by the fact that many of his assertions would have been as hard to prove as they were to contradict.

He was most effective, of course, when he pictured the ambitions of Russia, recalled the acts and nature of her autocracy, and asked what was to be expected of her in the future should her sway be extended over another great stretch of the earth's surface. Those are subjects concerning which there has been much thinking, even among the sympathizers with the Allies, and Count APPONTI exploited them with a statesman's skill as well as with Hungarian fervor.

Earthquake and War Contrasted.

According to The Kansas City Star, though a great earthquake causes the death of almost as many people as are killed in one battle, it does not pick all its victims from among the world's most vigorous young manhood.

That difference is real and large, from one point of view, but from another its accuracy could be questioned, for every battle has more victims far from the field where it is fought than on that field, and while they are not killed outright, their sufferings are probably not less but greater on that account.

Just how much death rates are increased by war is not easily ascertainable. Those rates, according to the authorities, are usually not made much greater by epidemic diseases, the latter merely taking the place of maladies equally destructive, though less noticeable because more familiar. There is something of this duplication feature in the casualties of war, but probably not much, for among such men as constitute armies the death rate would naturally be low.

And perhaps even in earthquakes the "selection" is not wholly regardless of the quality of the victims. Even then, intelligence and strength count for something, and they certainly count for a good deal in war. The rule as to the survival of the fittest is not as easily revealed as it seems to be to superficial observers.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

A Birthday Appreciation of the Confederate Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call to your attention the fact that Tuesday, Jan. 19, is the birthday of Robert Edward Lee, whose memory is still held dear in the South, but is often forgotten, and more often misjudged, in the North. Many people do not understand why he is so loved and honored in the South, and respected by many in the North, especially by those who fought against him. I will endeavor to explain.

It is said of him:

> When a future historian shall come to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he must lift his eyes toward Heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and a Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true King. He was gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles.

He was called by Gen. Scott "the greatest military genius in America." And this is true. It was a man of courage and wisdom who could manoeuvre his always small army and hold in check and even defeat an always increasing enemy. His country, at the beginning of the war, was an agricultural country, and was much less prepared for war than is generally thought.

After Appomattox he devoted the few remaining years of his life to restore harmony to the people of the whole country and to the education of the young men. One of his sons was killed in the service of his State, and his daughter is at present in this city. He became President of Washington and Lee University, and devoted his time and talents to that institution.

He died at his home in Lexington, Oct. 12, 1870. When he died it was said of him:

> The grave of this noble hero is bedewed with the most tender and sacred tears ever shed upon a human tomb. A whole nation has risen up in the spontaneity of its grief to render the tribute of its love.

He did his duty as he saw it, and did it well; and to those who hate Lee, and hold against him the fact that, in protecting his home, he rebelled against his Government, please remember that a little more than fifty years before that a certain European nation disliked George Washington for the same reason.

ARTHUR S. BOYD, Jr.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1915.

Sturdy, Indispensable Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that I have a friend in you, and that you printed my letter on the banking question, dated Jan. 11, 1915, which was not contradicted by a single banker in the whole country.

However, The Wall Street Journal, which represents not the honest, hard-headed banking interests, who know better, but the gambling monopolies, for example, refers to me as one "whose case should excite the gravest anxiety of his friends."

But I repeat it again: Without the sturdiness, integrity, and experience of our Germans, how would the great Eastern and Western banks of the United States be able to run?

HERMANN OTTO VON SULZBACHER.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1915.

COMPANY.

There's a body at the knocker from the morn till dark o' night—
If it wasn't for the men-folk they'd be here by candlelight.
Though it's "just a half a minute for to pass the time o' day,"
Once they're sittin' by the cradle, what a deal they find to say!

First the little maids that's on the road to school, as it may be,
Comes on tiptoe while I hold the covers back for them to see;
Then their grannies bring me good advice that no one needs at home,
And their mothers bring a fairy tale about the years to come.

And the luck that's round the corner for the children growin' up,
Though there's some that's put about to find tomorrow's bite and sup.
Each lad's to drive his coach and six, each maid's a rich man's bride,
But the future seems so strange-like when the babe is at your side.

And the old wife from the Poor'us, that has buried all her own,
Says the child that's in the cradle brings them back that's dead and gone;
And my eyes is full o' tears for her and them she's dreamin' of,
Yet I somehow can't abide her grief so nigh my little Love.

Oh, the time is best when all are gone, the neighbors and the kin,
And I'm sittin' here between the lights until my man comes in,
With my hand inside the cradle—times I'll almost say out loud,
"Love, the two of us is comp'ny; even daddy makes a crowd!"

ANNE W. YOUNG.

SWEDEN'S IMPORTATIONS DURING WAR.

Increase From United States Noted by Sir Edward Grey Not Due to Contraband Trade With Germany.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By A SWEDISH STATISTICAL EXPERT.

Ever since the war broke out the press of the allied powers, particularly the British, has voiced the suspicion that the neutral countries in Europe, especially the Scandinavian, have imported articles declared contraband of war by Great Britain not altogether for their own use, but for transportation on a large or small scale to the Allies' enemy. In his preliminary answer to the American note of protest, Sir Edward Grey quotes American figures showing prima facie that the importation to Scandinavia has lately become abnormal. It is true enough that the American exports to Scandinavia have increased. But have the Scandinavian imports as a whole increased? No, at least not perceptibly. Take the case of Sweden. Normally she imports very largely from Germany, largely from Great Britain, and to no small extent from the rest of the European countries. At present the European market is closed so far as most staples, &c., are concerned. Those countries which are at war have closed their markets and those not at war have closed theirs. Strict embargoes are enforced everywhere in Europe. Under these conditions is it unnatural that the import from America has increased?

I do not for an instant assume that either the British Government or the press base their suspicions and expressions altogether on the American export figures. They undoubtedly have some specific instances in mind. But an instance now and then should not and does not prove a rule. However, single instances of treachery are maddening when one is under great pressure, and one is apt to accuse a community, a nation, for an underhanded and unwarranted act of one or two. There are always, everywhere, those who will abandon duty, who will act the sneak, for a large enough price.

As Sweden has above and before other neutral countries been pointed to as a sort of supply depot for Germany, it might interest the public to learn a few facts and read a few figures regarding the real situation. What applies to Sweden may or may not apply to the other neutral European countries; logically it probably does—perhaps actually, too. But whether it applies or not, what I am going to try to show is how misleading the figures might be, and how possible it is to explain them.

Normally but a percentage of the total actual export from this country to Sweden is direct. Much is sold by America to England. England then sells to Sweden. Much, but less, is sold by America to other European countries, and in turn by them sold to Sweden—this because of an insufficient carrier system between the two countries. Thus, the actual yearly or monthly Swedish import of American goods is considerably larger than either Swedish or American figures show. But since the outbreak of the war the shipments must of necessity be direct. Shipment takes place often in vessels destined for Norway and Denmark, but in order to reach Sweden at all the cargo must, on account of embargoes, be consigned directly to Swedish firms or persons. This causes the American figures of exports to Sweden to rise.

How much in the way of grains, coal, oil and the like does Sweden ordinarily import?

Sweden needs about 400,000 tons of wheat yearly. Normally she imports one-half of this amount, that is about 200,000 tons. Before the outbreak of the war only about 8,000 of these 200,000 tons had been imported.

Usually Sweden has no need to import rye. This year she probably will have to import some, perhaps considerable amounts. It is proving so hard to secure the usual import of wheat that the need will exceed the supply. Therefore rye will to some extent be used instead of wheat.

This year Sweden will have need to import large quantities of oats, as it is proving difficult, almost impossible, to obtain an even mentionable percentage of the usual amount of imports of bran and feed cakes.

Ordinarily Sweden imports about 45,000 tons of bran and 160,000 tons of feed cakes yearly. During August, September and October only about 12,000 tons of bran were imported and about 10,000 tons of feed cakes. As for bran, the English market for that article is closed and Sweden now depends on America for her supply. Therefrom only small quantities can be imported at a time, with heavier cargoes.

In 1912—the first year after the removal of the tariff on corn—98,463 tons of that article were imported; in 1913, 60,556 tons; until and including October, 1914, only 37,024 tons. As the present need seems to be no less than in 1912—rather larger, because of the difficulty experienced in importing other feedstuffs—it would be only natural to import now comparatively large quantities.

It might here be added that, in correctly estimating Sweden's need of imported grain, &c., the consumption-year—that is, the year from crop to crop, not the calendar year—should be considered. The contrary calculation has, at least to some extent, been made in both the United States and England. Everything that was imported before 1914's crop, that is, before August-September, is already consumed and out of the account; after that the supply must be for the new year. The importation is divided into two periods, the first coming in the Fall (September-December) and the second in the Spring. During the Winter months many of the ports are icebound, a decided obstacle to importation by water under normal conditions. Now every effort has been made to import as much as possible during the Fall period, as it has been anticipated that the Spring importation may be made more difficult. It is therefore natural that larger quantities of the entire "consumption-year's" import should become concentrated in the time just before and after Christmas.

The following figures will enlighten as to the Swedish importation of coal and petroleum:

IMPORTS OF COAL.

	Tons.
1911	3,004,870
1912	4,293,719
1913	4,878,854

	1913.	1914.
January	350,078	316,136
February	306,403	226,856
March	299,093	234,832
April	358,471	311,280
May	537,581	446,498
June	893,014	404,698
July	471,708	482,621
August	396,652	270,836
September	390,724	520,925
October	515,165	603,053
November	445,675	.....
December	403,491	.....

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Tons.
1911	118,118
1912	104,044
1913	120,476

	1913.	1914.
January	3,278	5,861
February	2,616	5,485
March	9,251	7,731
April	5,037	12,332
May	10,472	1,176
June	10,946	18,737
July	16,404	17,423
August	12,592	99
September	12,610	730
October	16,617	6,731
November	14,848	.....
December	5,674	.....

From the above figures it will be seen that Sweden's importation of coal is on the increase. The reason for that is to be found in a corresponding increase in manufacturing activity.

The comparison of the monthly imports of 1913 and 1914 shows that during the months of January to July, 1913, 2,728,348 tons of coal were imported, while during the same period of 1914 only 2,422,930 tons were imported. Thus, with the beginning of August, there was a deficit of more than 300,000 tons, compared with the figures of 1913. This deficit increased during August at the rate of about 125,000 tons, as shown by the figures for August, 1913 and 1914. During September and October this deficit was abolished through forced importation. By a comparison between the coal import figures for January to October, 1913 and 1914, it is found that the import of 1914 exceeds that of 1913 by only 87,948 tons.

The importation of petroleum was nearly constant during 1911-1913. A comparison between the monthly figures for 1913 and 1914 shows that during the period January to July, 1914, the importation exceeded that of the same period of 1913 by somewhat more than 10,000 tons. This surplus was neutralized by minimum imports in August and September, and by imports of less than half of the normal amount during October. At the end of October, 1913, 99,824 tons were imported, while at the end of October, 1914, only 76,315 tons were imported. Because the water supply was very low in Sweden during 1914, more petroleum is needed now than heretofore. Many factories that have depended on water power for the motion of their machines have had to resort to reserve oil engines. In view of this fact, and bearing in mind how much less petroleum was imported until and including October, 1914, than during 1913, it is easy to account for heavy import—if there really has been such—in the last few weeks. Besides, fear of harder conditions because of the war is causing the oil importers to put forth every effort to import as large a supply as possible and as soon as possible.

As to benzine, the official figures show no distinction between this and other crude and refined mineral oils. However, from other sources it is made known that the consumption of benzine during 1913 was about 15,000 tons.

The copper import, it seems, increased somewhat during 1914, but the reason for that is the electrification of the railways.

Now a few words about the Swedish embargo. Almost immediately after the outbreak of the war Sweden placed an embargo on many articles, including war materials; many kinds of leather, including sole; grains, coal, oils, both fuel and lubricating, and so on. This embargo has been made to extend to many things not originally mentioned. The most important addition is probably copper. The embargo extends not only to exportation but to transshipment in cases when it is not perfectly evident from the papers accompanying an imported shipment that the final destination is not Sweden.

The penalties prescribed for breach of the embargo regulations are severe enough to make it absolutely certain that very few are going to run the risk of having to incur them.

RAVAGED LOUVAIN.

Mme. Vandervelde Has Used No Epithets in Describing Its Condition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article by James O'Donnell Bennett, entitled "Sir A. Conan Doyle's Statements on Belgium Attacked by American War Correspondent," which appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday, Jan. 17, I notice this passage:

> The wife of a Socialist member of the Belgian Ministry, for example, lectured in Chicago a few days ago on behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund, and after speaking of the "murderous Germans" and what they had done, she made, among many other sweeping remarks, the statement that "Louvain can be spoken of only in the past." That is not true.

The many hundreds of people who have heard me speak in the United States could all testify to the fact that I have never, in speaking in public, used the expression 'murderous Germans.' I have been very careful, as I have asked for money from citizens of a country whose President has adopted an attitude of neutrality not to use any adjectives or adverbs when characterizing what the Germans have done to Belgium. I have, I think, told the story of what happened in Belgium truthfully, without making any comments at all. But the result must, I think, have been effective, for I have been able to collect $238,000 personally. Many people have reproached me with being too neutral, and I have always answered that the story of the German destruction in Belgium is so awful that it is quite unnecessary to qualify it in any way.

As to the remark that I have made, "Louvain can be spoken of only in the past," I contend that this is absolutely the case. I do not suppose that every house in Louvain is destroyed, but everything that most of us prize in a picturesque old town has been destroyed. It is sufficient to look at the photographs which have been published in the Illustrated Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, taken by American photographers, Eye-witnesses, principally American correspondents, whom I have seen since their return from Belgium all testify to the destruction of the most beautiful parts of Louvain, of our old buildings, which formed such a charming ensemble. Mr. Bennett may reply that the Gothic Town Hall has been spared. That is so, but many of us do not care particularly for this specimen of flamboyant Gothic, and, any how, it will lose three-quarters of its charm among modern houses when the town is built up again.

LALLA VANDERVELDE.
New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

A Correction.

In an article in last SUNDAY'S TIMES regarding Dr. Louis Faugeres Bishop, the price of his book on arteriosclerosis, published by The Oxford University Press, was mistakenly given as $1. The price is $2.50.

ASKS FOR $10,000,000 TO SPEND ON ROADS

Commissionsr Carlisle Has Plans Ready and Urges Legislature to Act.

TO TAX FOREIGN AUTOS

Plan for Them to Aid in the Upkeep of Highways—Would Assess Motor Buses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—John N. Carlisle, head of the State Highway Department opens his annual report which was presented to the Legislature tonight, with a demand that the Legislature shall appropriate at once for good road purposes $10,000,000 of the second bond issue of $50,000,000, approved by the voters in 1913.

Commissioner Carlisle explains that last fall conferences were held with Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Supervisors and other organizations interested in the improvement of the State's highways with the result that the plans prepared by the Commissioner for roads in every county of the State received local approval.

A new departure recommended by Mr. Carlisle is the imposition of a tax on foreign motor cars visiting this State. The Commissioner says that New York is the only State in the Union which gives free use of its highways to owners of cars registered in other States. The Commissioner suggests that the tax should not be made so heavy that it would deter motor tourists from coming into this State and recommends that the matter be taken up with officials of neighboring States to the end that there may be uniform legislation. The Commissioner suggests that perhaps the easiest way would be to impose a trifling tax on each gallon of gasoline purchased for use in foreign cars while in this State.

Commissioner Carlisle recommends a readjustment of the schedule of motor license fees and suggests that in future the fees be based upon the horse power and weight of cars.

The money raised through taxation of motor vehicles, Commissioner Carlisle believes should be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the roads and he urges that the readjustment be undertaken with a view of making the tax cover the entire cost of road repairs so that it will not be necessary to call upon the Legislature to appropriate money for this purpose. The Commissioner also recommends, as other Highway Commissioners before him have recomended in vain, that the collection of the motor vehicle tax and the issuing of licenses and number plates be taken from the Secretary of State and made the duty of the Highway Department. Mr. Carlisle asserts that his Department could collect this tax much more economically than it is collected at present.

The report urges that a mileage tax be imposed on motor buses, which at present are operating upon practically all of the improved roads. These vehicles, which now are entering upon active competition with trolley lines and steam railroads, at present are required to pay only the fee imposed on private vehicles, while the wear and tear on the roads through their operation is much greater than in the case of the lighter private autos.

Commissioner Carlisle believes in the employment of convicts in the work of preparing stone for use in the repair of the highways. Last year 476,753 tons of stone were purchased for use in good roads work. Mr. Carlisle asks that $500,000 be appropriated for the purchase of six quarry sites in different parts of the State where convict labor can be utilized and for the establishment of a crushing plant at Great Meadows Prison.

An appropriation of $1,000,000, of which $250,000 should be made available this year for the elimination of grade crossings on the improved highways is urged for in the report. Commissioner Carlisle asserts that a new mark in highway construction in this State was made last year when contracts were let for the construction of 1,147 miles, involving an expenditure of $19,567,417. The report shows that there are now completed or under contract 6,315 miles of highways and there remain to be constructed 5,071 miles of State and county roads, included in the system authorized by the Good Roads act.

URGES CHECK ON PRESS.

Assemblyman's Resolution Deplores Anti-Catholic Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—It looked for a moment as if the session of the Assembly tonight would take a lively turn when a resolution was read by Assemblyman McKeon of Kings protesting against anti-Catholic publications, but Majority Leader Hinman made the point that, being a debatable resolution, it should go over. It was carried over until Monday night. The preamble of the resolution said:

"There are being published in this country various newspapers and periodicals devoted mainly to slanderous, indecent, untruthful, and scurrilous attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church. The attacks have been especially directed against members of the Church holding public offices in this State and in the Federal Government. Such publications have the effect of breeding and stirring up religious hatred and prejudice against the members of this Church."

The long resolution concluded: "Therefore, be it resolved, that the Assembly record itself against such agitation and publishers, and that Congress be directed to investigate this subject and suppress the use of mails for this purpose, being contrary to the spirit, intent, and principles of the Constitution of this States and the United States."

SPEAKER BLOCKS MR. FISH

Who Then Refers to Small Men in Big Places.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Hamilton Fish of Putnam tonight tried to resign as a member of the Excise Committee of the Assembly. Speaker Sweet refused to accept his resignation. Mr. Fish says he does not want to serve and Mr. Sweet can't make him.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Fish in offering his resignation, "we all know that often small men are elected to big positions."

Mr. Fish said later this remark was intended to apply to the Speaker. He told the Assembly that he served on the committee last year against his protest and wouldn't do so again.

"The resignation is out of order and is not

CAROLINE LEXOW, SUFFRAGIST, WEDS

Daughter of Late Senator Married to Philip W. Babcock at Her Home in Nyack.

PATERSON HEIRESS WEDS

Miss Augusta Muhs, Daughter of Late Wealthy Meat Packer, the Bride of Richard Sowerbutt.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Miss Caroline Lexow, daughter of the late Senator and Mrs. Clarence Lexow, was married at 7 o'clock this evening at the home of her mother here to Philip W. Babcock, who is with the New York office of the Standard Oil Company.

Miss Lexow, who has been active in suffrage work, was Executive Secretary of the Women's Political Union. She was attended by Miss Florence Lexow, a cousin, as maid of honor. Caroline Kirsten of Bridgeport was flower girl, and Orvill Mann of Nyack was folwer boy. The bride was gowned in white satin, and carried white lilacs.

The Rev. James Denniston, a cousin of the bride, officiated. The best man was Linn D. Maynard. After the wedding trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Babcock will reside in Nyack.

Among those present at the wedding was Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lexow of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Miss Augusta Muhs, heiress to half a million and eldest daughter of the late Henry Muhs, Paterson's wealthy meat packer, was married at noon today to Richard Sowerbutt of Belmont Avenue, Paterson, at Marienburg, the palatial home of the bride on High Mountain, Haledon, N. J.

The Rev. Benjamin Stinson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Liberty, N. Y., performed the ceremony under a bower of white roses.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin, trimmed with diamonds, and carried a bouquet of orchids, white roses, and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her two sisters, Miss Florence Muhs, who as bridesmaid wore pink crêpe de chine, and Miss Hilda Muhs, who wore white crêpe de chine.

John Sowerbutt, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served, and the couple left for a two weeks' honeymoon to Palm Beach. On their return tney will reside at Marienburg.

Trowbridge-Nash Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Emilie Nash, daughter of Mrs. James H. Nash of South Norwalk, Conn., to Gardiner Trowbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of this city, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Norwalk Congregational Church. A small reception will be held following the ceremony, at the home of the bride.

Miss Nash will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Mary Orndorff. Arthur Trowbridge will be his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen are Ely Raymond and Russell Frost, both of South Norwalk; William B. Trowbridge and James A. Trowbridge, Jr., brothers of the bridegroom, and George A. Winsor.

Mr. Trowbridge will give his bachelor dinner on Wednesday evening at his home, 57 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Farrell-Farrell Wedding Jan. 28.

Miss Agnes Farrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Farrell of 58 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, and William B. Farrell of this city, whose engagement was announced last June, will be married on Thursday, Jan. 28, in St. Malacky's Church, Brooklyn.

Mattocks-Field Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Mattocks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mattocks of 202 Riverside Drive, to George A. Field of 242 West Seventy-third Street, was announced on Sunday at a reception given by Mrs. David H. Bellamore of 320 West Eighty-third Street. Mr. Field is Vice President of the New York Blanknote Company. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Francis de Wissman is to give a dinner tomorrow evening before the dance for Miss Adrienne Iselin.

Mrs. Henry Waters Taft will entertain the Thursday Evening Club on Jan. 21 at the Plaza.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give a dinner this evening followed by dancing for former Ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick and Miss Herrick.

Miss Antoinette Martin has invitations out for a large auction bridge on Jan. 22 at the Colony Club.

A Vanity Fair under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Committee of Mercy will be held at Sherry's tonight. Miss Barbara Thaw is the Chairman, and many of the season's debutantes will be at the booths, and a dancing carnival will follow.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson has investigations out for a dinner on Jan. 29, at her residence, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street, with music and dancing.

Dr. and rMs. Warren Hildreth of 495 West End Avenue, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Hildreth was formerly Miss Kathleen Whitaker.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Konstantin T. Dumba, of Washington, D. C., is at the St. Regis for several days.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. oCrnelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, and rMs. Ira Barrows, will give dinners on Friday evening preceding the "Ball oFr Our Own Poor," at the Biltmore.

Mr. and rMs. Edward iField Sanford, Jr., will be at home tomorrow from 4 to 7 o'clock at 6 Washington Mews.

A picture ball is to be given tonight at the ohtel Astor by Auxiliary No. 17 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Oscar S. Strauss, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and rMs. I. N. Seligman.

SHUBERTS SUE SELWYNS.

Seek an Accounting for Receipts of the Play "Within the Law."

Joseph W. Jacobs, as the representative of the Shubert Theatrical Company, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Selwyn & Co., the play brokers, Archibald Selwyn, and the American Play Brokers, for an accounting of the receipts of the play "Within the Law." The complaint said that the Shubert Company bought a 25 per cent. interest in the play with the understanding that it was only to be produced in housese controlled by them.

It was charged that Mr. Selwyn charged up against the receipts an amount in excess of $100,000 as having been paid in royalties to George Broadhurst and Bayard Veiller, the playwrights. Mr. Veiller it is alleged received any money and that the amount did not exceed $1,000. The accounting is asked for to discover whether the Shubert Company is not entitled to 25 per cent. of the $100,000 or more which it is alleged was improperly credited to the playwrights.

MESSRS. CASALS AND BAUER

A Notable Recital of Music for 'Cello and Piano.

It does not always follow, as it should, according to the plain teachings of arithmetic, that two great artists heard together in a concert are twice as attractive to the public as one heard alone. But when two artists have such an altogether unusual disposition toward the playing of ensemble music as Messrs. Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, holding the finest and most intensely musical point of view towards their art, and so singularly united in their ideas as to interpretation and style, the value of their appearance in co-operation is truly doubled. The virtuoso type of artist does not take kindly to ensemble playing, in which mutual sacrifices of self are indispensable to the finest results. But neither Mr. Bauer nor Mr. Casals is of the virtuoso type, as there has been ample opportunity for the public to become aware. Their performance yesterday was a delight from beginning to end.

Mr. Casals, during his present visit to New York, had been heard only twice at Sunday night concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House, not the most desirable circumstances for an artist of his standing and ideals. He had played in New York a dozen years ago, and since then has greatly enhanced his reputation in Europe. It was wel lthat he should be introduced to the more serious New York public in a recital so exceedingly favorable to the finest qualities of his art, by association with Mr. Bauer, than whom there is no greater exponent of the art of ensemble playing.

Together the two artists played Brahms's sonata in F, Op. 99, and Beethoven's in A, Op. 69, for pianoforte and violoncello. Between them, Mr. Casals played alone Bach's solo suite in C major. After the suite Mr. Casals came forward to respond to the demand for more, and played an arrangement of Schumann's "Abendlied," (originally a piece for four hands on the piano,) for which Mr. Bauer most gracefully and generously himself played the accompaniment.

Brahm's sonata is one of the most genially and practically conceived works of his ripest period, in which the two instruments move on terms of equality; both are treated with a great insight into their own distinctive natures; the violoncello is made to give forth a truly idiomatic utterance, a noble and passionate utterance. Mr. Casal's exquisite finish and grace of style, his breadth and perfection of bowing and phrasing, his subtle nuancing and his vital rhythmic feeling, and his absolute certainty of intonation were put at the service of a deeply musical, intensely felt, and finely poised interpretation of this and of Beethoven's much more familiar sonata. n the solo suite by Bach he played with beautiful refinement and flexibility, with ease and the authority of an assured master.

Mr. Bauer's achievements were no less noteworthy in their artistic value. He made the pianoforte take its rightful place in the ensemble, and no more than its rightful place, as an equal factor in the whole and not as a mere accompaniment or support. Here, too, was a profound appreciation of the poetry and eloquence of the music, perfect transparency, and beautiful tonal color. It was, indeed, a case of "par nobile fratrum."

DAVID SAPIRSTEIN PLAYS.

First of a Series of Six Pianoforte Recitals in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. David Sapirstein launched a highly ambitious undertaking last evening in Aeolian Hall,—a series of six pianoforte recitals, to be given on six consecutive days, including in his programmes many new and unfamiliar works. There is little reason for believing that, in this season of all others, such an undertaking can succeed. Rubinstein could do such a thing, but very few since his time have ventured to try it. Mr. Sapirstein is a young pianist of New York, who has gained favorable opinion by the excellent qualities of his art, which has shown improvement in the several years that he has been before the public. But his performance last evening should warn him to take some thought about whether his present tendencies are leading him. Various mannerisms and even affectations have made themselves manifest in his playing. He is prone to exaggerate certain effects, and especially discloses a fondness for a very extreme pianissimo, which is unique is not sure and perfectly controlled enough to bring off. He misses and drops notes in it, as stitches are dropped in socks knitted for suffering Belgians. Short pieces by Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Scarlatti were the first to suffer, retards in tempo sometimes beyond reason. His performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," which began his programme last evening, suffered in both respects. The effect was to miss something of the masculinity and momentum certain of the movements. There has always been much to admire in Mr. Sapirstein's tone, his use of variety and richness of color; and he has devoted evidently even more attention to this matter, with results often excellent.

He put his greatest efforts last evening into the elaborate and exceedingly difficult sonata by Karol Szymanowski, Op. 21, No. 2, which the programme said was then given its first public performance in America, though Mr. Sapirstein played it at a concert of the Friends of Music a few weeks ago. The second movement of the two into which it is divided, containing four or five distinct sections, including a "Tempo di Sarabande" and a fugue, seems still the most accessible, the most coherent and musically valuable part of the work. There are pages in it of real beauty, of high imagination and originality. Mr. Sapirstein wreaked himself upon this sonata with intense zeal and conviction, and his performance of it was in many respects exceedingly fine, something that outbalanced things his admirers would have had differedit in the earlier numbers. Mr. Sapirstein included a group of shorter pieces by new composers in his programme, Weissmann, Grunberg, Zadora, Scott, Cellier, Idgenfritz, a number of which he had played at the concert before mentioned.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. Marshall Honor Guest at Mrs. Willard Saulsbury's Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, was the guest of honor at a large luncheon given today by Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, wife of the Senator from Delaware.

Mrs. John H. Stevens of Texas was hostess at a large tea this afternoon, when her friends were invited to meet Mrs. Gregory, wife of the Attorney General.

Mrs. Williams Cumming Story was the guest of honor at a tea at the home of Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, the guests being chiefly members of the local society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips, who are giving a series of dinner parties, entertained in this fashion this evening at their home on Sixteenth Street.

Representative and Mrs. Swager Sherley were hosts at dinner this evening at their home in Rhode Island Avenue.

Senator and Mrs. Ransdell of Louisiana entertained at dinner this afternoon in compliment to Mrs. William Cumming Story.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmetoff went to Philadelphia today to poss several days. They will attend the Russian festival at the Bellevue Stratford tomorrow evening, after being entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel.

Mrs. Deming Jarvis, of recent years a resident of Dinard, France, where she has been active in relief work during the present war, returned to Washington today and will pass the greater part of the season at the New Willard. Mrs. Jarvis was formerly Miss Elsie Jackson of this city, a daughter of rMs. John P. Jackson, and sister of Mme. Ekengren, wife of the Minister from Sweden.

HOPE TO HAVE THAW IN TOMBS THIS WEEK

Jerome, Kennedy, and Dutchess County Sheriff Going to New Hampshire After Him.

RUSH CONSPIRACY TRIAL

Fugitive May Be Sentenced to a Year in Prison and Then Returned to Matteawan.

Plans for the return of Harr yThaw to this tSate this wek for trial in New York County on a charge of conspiracy to escape from the asylum at Matteawan, are being made by Sheriff rFed C. Hornbeck of Dutchess County and William Travers Jerome and Franklin Kennedy, Special Deputies of the Attorney General's department. If the programme which they have mapped out is not changed Thaw will be in the Tombs before Saturday night.

The mandate of the United States Supreme Court will be issued on Thursday at Washington, and Sheriff Hornbeck probably will go there to get it. He will then start with Mr. Jerome for Manchester, N. H., and present the mandate to Sheriff Drew, whose duty will be to deliver Thaw to the New York authorities on the extradition writ granted by the Governor of New Hampshire. The habeas corpus writ granted to Thaw by Judge Aldrich of the Federal District Court of New Hampshire is dismissed by the Supreme Court's mandate.

Thaw will be brought to New York City by rail. Mr. Jerome said last night that there was no truth in reports that Thaw would be taken in an automobile across Vermont to the New York State border and thence by rail to New York. The Supreme Court's mandate, Mr. Jerome said, would cover the passage of Thaw through States other than New Hampshire.

The indictment on which Thaw is to be tried here charges that he, with others, plotted to effect his escape from Matteawan. If he is convicted on this charge he can be sent to the penitentiary for not more than a year or both. The charge is a misdemeanor.

The plan of the New York authorities is to place Thaw on trial on this charge. If he is acquitted he may then be taken in custody as an escaped prisoner from Matteawan. If he is convicted he may be made to serve his term in the penitentiary, and after that arrested and sent to Matteawan.

In issuing the mandate the Supreme Court refused to go into the questions of Thaw's guilt, innocence, or mental condition, holding that those were questions for the State of New York to determine. The conviction of Thaw, the New York authorities contend, does not affect his original commitment to Matteawan. He might, however, bring forward witnesses to precipitate another sanity hearing.

It is probable that the conspiracy case will be pushed to trial, and meanwhile Thaw will be kept in the Tombs without bail. The case is not on the January calendar, but it is understood that it will come up in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, where Thaw twice faced a jury for the murder of Stanford White.

The announcement that Mr. Jerome is going to New Hampshire indicates a fear on the part of the New York authorities that Thaw may attempt to delay his return by some new legal fight. There is reason to believe that the State of New York has taken precautions against any possible delay in obtaining possession of the prisoner by assigning several detectives to watch his movements.

"LA FRANCAISE" ACTED.

Another Brieux Play Given by the French Company.

"La Française," a three-act comedy written some eight years ago by Eugene Brieux, is this week's offering at the Century Lyceum, where the French players are winding up their present season prior to trying their wares on Boston. There is much in this Brieux play that is thoroughly entertaining, for it contains much more of gilt and less of pill than is always the case with the prescriptions he writes for the theatregoing public.

In "La Française" he not only twits his contemporaries for still trying to write all their compositions for the triangle, but scolds them for misrepresenting their country and its womanhood in the process. He weaves in a reproach against the institution of the dowry, and also, in a keen but genial fashion, derides that half-way station on the road to national sophistication, where a people are wont to compare other countries with their own to the conscientious disparagement of the latter. In the way it is done, all this constitutes a hearty and cheering slap on the back of France.

"La Française" is the fourth play by Brieux to be seen in New York this season. The French players are scheduled to return to the Century Lyceum on Feb. 8 with Donnay's "Les Eclaireuses" as the first play on their programme.

FIVE DANCES FOR CHARITY.

First of Subscription Series to be Held at Mrs. F. B. Hoffmann's Thursday.

A series of five subscription dances for a clas scf young married people called the Thursday Evening Dancing Class, the proceeds of which are to be divided between two city charities, have been organized by Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. William E. Benjamin, Mrs. James Blanchard Clews, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. Irwin A. Powell, and Mrs. Spreckels. They are for young married people, and the first dance will be held on Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Hoffman, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. James Brown will lentertain the class son Jan. 28, Mrs. William E. Benjamin will have the class on Feb. 4, and Mrs. Clews will have the class at her residence on Feb. 11. The date and hostess for the fifth dance have not yet been decided.

Granville Barker Opening Postponed

Owing to the fact that the scenery for Granville Barker's coming productions at Wallack's Theatre will not arrive from England on time the opening of his season has been postponed until next Tuesday night. Under the auspices of the Stage Society, a special performance will be given at Wallack's next Sunday evening of "Androcles and the Lion," by George Bernard Shaw, and the comedy of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France, under the direction of Mr. Barker.

Brooklyn Amusements.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—"Kitty Mackay" play a return visit to the Majestic Theatre this week with Irene Haisman in the leading role.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Illustrated Wagner concert.

PROSPECT THEATRE—The vaudeville bill is headed by Blanche Walsh in a short version of "The Woman in the Case"; Georgie Wood, an English boy comedian, and Lipinski's trained dogs.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—"Neptune's Garden of Living Statues," Sam Chip and Marg Marble, and Alan Brooks and company in "Straightened Out," are the vaudeville headliners.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—The vaudeville bill is headed by Evelyn Nesbit and Jack Clifford; Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russel in songs and Maeje Nordstrum in "Bits of Acting."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The stock company presents "The Yellow Ticket."

HELEN WARE IN VAUDEVILLE

At the Palace in a Charming Playlet by Channing Pollock.

Helen Ware, the expert actress of emotional roles, has one that is abundantly tearful in the new short play which occupies the place of honor in the programme at the Palace, where Miss Ware is making her first vaudeville appearance this week. The title is "It Doesn't Happen," and the author is Channing Pollock. This playlet presents an interesting variation of a story that has been used in many plays up to and including so recent an offering as the one lately seen at the Harris with the leading part in the hands of Nazimova, who, by the way, is to be at the Palace herself next week. Mr Pollock's playlet suffers chiefly from its attempt to cover too much ground in too short a time. It is compressed drama with a vengeance, carrying the tabloid principle a trifle too far. In the midst of the excitement Miss Ware goes to the piano and sings "The Little Gray Home in the West." It is not known why.

The same vastly popular ballad is also one of the numbers sung by Orville Harrold, who is stopping over at the Palace another week, to the immense satisfaction, apparently, of the patrons of that temple of the varieties. Bert Errel, a Julian Eltinge from Piccadilly, was received with evidences of high approval yesterday afternoon, and one of the best acts on the programme is the contribution of Han Ping Chien, who performs some really extraordinary feats of contortion.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays continue their runs at the New York theatres: "Children of Earth," at the Booth Theatre; "Rosemary," at the Empire Theatre; "Experience," at the Casino; "A Pair Up," with Marie Dressler, at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; "The Silent Voice," with Otis Skinner, at the Liberty Theatre; "The Show Shop," at the Hudson Theatre; "Sinners," at the Playhouse; "Kismet," at the Princess; "The Song of Songs," at the Eltinge Theatre; "The Lie," at the Harris Theatre; "Tonight's the Night," at the Shubert Theatre; "Broadway," at the Astor Theatre; "Watch Your Step," at the New Amsterdam; "The Debutante," with Hasel Dawn, at the Knickerbocker Theatre; "The Hawk," with William Faversham, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "Outcast," with Elsie Ferguson, at the Lyceum Theatre; "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "Kick In," at the Republic Theatre; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "Daddy Long-Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," at the Cohan; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome, and "Polygamy," at the Park Theatre.

Bernard Granville, who has been playing at the Winter Garden, made his appearance last night in the "Follies" which E. Ziegfeld, Jr., is putting on at the New Amsterdam Roof. He sang a new number called "The Spooker Girl" assisted by a score of girls in transparent illuminated costumes. George O'Donnell was another newcomer, appearing as Diamond Jim and introducing a song, "The First Nighter."

Hammerstein's Victoria has one of the best bills of the season this week with a burlesque on "On Trial" called "On File" as the headline attraction. There are twelve characters in this sketch and the cast includes Jack Conway, Frank Farnell, Dave Ferguson, Daniel J. Sullivan, Tiny Tot, Edith Mendoza, Olive Le Velri, Mark Nelson, Sally Lee, and Bruce Elmore. Another act of headline calibre is that offered by Jack and Wilson, called "An Impromptu Revue," which brought forth many laughs. The comedian is assisted by Franklin Batie. Batting Nelson, in his debut as an "actor," in "A Full Dress Suit" delivered a monologue. Sam Mann and company in a comedy sketch entitled "Lots and Lots of It," made a hit. Other acts are Max and Mabel Ford in their unique offering, "Telephone Tangle"; Berrick and Hart in Lasky's sketch, "Sloping," Tiny Tot, and Shield and Rogers. A Keystone comedy picture and Pathe Weekly complete the bill.

Valeska Surratt is at the Alhambra this week and other acts there include Nellie V. Nichols, the songstress comedienne; Paul Conchas, in his new intermezzo, "Achilles and Patrocles"; Hoey and Lee, the character parodists satiring many timely topics; Harry Breen, the singing comedian and rapid-fire song writer; McMahon, Diamond and Chaplow in "The Stage Crossers"; Irene and Bobbie Smith; "Sliding" Billy Watson and company, offering "Going Into Vaudeville," a comic novelty and Rayno's Bull Terriers.

Trixie Friganza returned to Keith vaudeville yesterday at the Colonial Theatre. At the other prominent feature of the bill is B. A. Rolfe's production, "The Lonesome Lassie." The piece was written by Will M. Hough, it is said, and the dialogue, humorous scenes, and melodious music. Eva Condon, Jack Devereaux and company, are seen in "The Same Old Thing," by Roi Cooper Megrue, author of "It Pays to Advertise." Others on the programme include Joe Boganny's Lunatic Bakers; Alberta Moore and Myrtle Young, in songs and dances; Rathskeller Reggie, Billy McDermott, the only survivor of Cexy's Army, and Bert Heather and Henry Marshall and company.

Eva Tanguay is at Keith's Royal Theatre. Others who are seen here this week include Clark and Verdi, the Italian comedians; Fisher and Green, in an up-to-date sketch in two places entitled, "Partners"; Moore and Yates in "Who's Who and Which"; The Sully Family, in the variety farce, "The Information Bureau"; Woods and Woods Trio, in an original comedy pantomime, "An Elopement by Wire"; Walter Van Brunt, phonograph singer, and the Dancing La Vars, novelty and beauty dancers.

The Standard Theatre has "Potash and Perlmutter," with Abe and Mawruss displaying the same line of sample coats and suits and comedy that showed at the Cohan Theatre for many months.

At the Bronx Opera House is Lew Fields in the farce "The High Cost of Loving," which had a long run at the Republic Theatre.

"So Much for So Much," which was recently seen at the Longacre Theatre, is at the Grand Opera House, with Willard Mack and Marjorie Rambeau in the leading roles.

The Eden Musee has "When Love Grows Up," a motion-picture play in the Kinemacolor films; Dunninger, the magician; new wax figures, and many other novelties.

At Daly's Theatre is "The Queens of the Follies Bergere," burlesque company, assisted by a long list of vaudeville performers.

At the Columbia Theatre are the Honeymoon Girls, in the burlesque "The Girl, the Man, and the Window," with many vaudeville acts added.

The Murray Hill Theatre has the Monte Carlo Girls, burlesquers, in "Izzie, the Detective," and "A Day in Paris."

At the Olympic Theatre is "The Rollies of Pleasure," a burlesque show with many well-known variety people in the cast and Little Egypt as an added attraction.

The feature of the Vitagraph Theatre programme is the five-part historical drama of adventure, "Hearts and the Highway," picturized by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady from the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's novel of the same name. The scenes of "Hearts and the Highway" are laid in England and Scotland in the seventeenth century, during the reign of King James II. of England, when swords were active in the defense of fair ladies, and plotting and intrigue were rife on every hand. Director Wilfred North produced the story, which concerns the adventures of Lady Katherine Clanranald in her efforts to save her father from a death sentence imposed by King James, and her love affair with Sir Harry Richmond, one of the King's Own. Four shorter pictures precede the feature, and include "The Village Nurse," a Sidney Drew comedy; "The Right Girl," featuring Anita Stewart and Earle Williams, and "The Navajo Ring," a Western drama, all single-part subjects, besides a two-part feature comedy, "War."

Charles Frohman presents Marie Doro for the first time as a motion picture actress at the Strand Theatre this week in "The Morals of Marcus." William J. Locke's romantic comedy. Eugene Ormonde, Ida Darling, Julian L. Estrange (who created the role of Pasquale in the stage version of the play at His Majesty's Theatre, London), Russell Bassett, Frank Andrews, Wellington A. Playter, Phyllis Carrington, Helen Freeman, and S. W. Austin also appear in the film version of "The Morals of Marcus," which was produced by the Famous Players Film Company. A new lot of European war pictures is another feature.

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MRS. H. OSBORN DROWNED.

Brooklyn Woman Disappeared in Night from Yacht at Miami, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18.—The Coroner's jury today investigating the death of Mrs. Herbert Osborn of 286 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, who disappeared from her yacht La Vidette in the Miami river, early Sunday morning and whose dead body clad in night garments was found on the shore of Biscayne Bay Sunday afternoon, returned a verdict that she was drowned, but refused to say whether she committed suicide.

Coroner Combs said he and the jury were firmly convinced that it was a case of suicide, but had no evidence in support of this or any other theory.

The testimony showed that she went aboard the yacht at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night. She was not seen again alive after she retired. Herbert Osborn, her husband, went to New York Friday night, leaving his wife in charge of the crew.

Herbert Osborn, who is a tea merchant and a Government tea tester, with offices at 95 Front Street, left yesterday for Miami, to take charge of his wife's body. The first news he received of her death was a telegram from the Captain of the yacht, La Vidette, on which he sailed with his wife from this city last Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn left New York on Oct. 9 on their yacht and cruised to Florida, in hopes that the voyage would greatly benefit Mrs. Osborn, who had been ill for some time with a complication of diseases. Mr. Osborn was with his wife until last Friday, when he left Miami for this city, and he intended returning as soon as he had completed certain business. The Osborn's home is at 286 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Osborn was well known. She was a sister of F. R. Barnitz, Assistant Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company.

One of her relatives said yesterday that the family believe that she fell overboard accidentally. It is said that all her letters since she has been away have been most cheerful, and nothing in them indicated that she might commit suicide.

REV. ROLLIN A. SAWYER DIES

Retired Presbyterian Minister and Editor Was 84 Years Old.

The Rev. Rollin Augustus Sawyer, formerly a well-known minister and a contributing editor of The New York Evangelist and Christian at Work for many years, died yesterday at his home, 32 High Street, Montclair, N. J. He was born in Sawyerville, Quebec, Canada, and was in his eighty-fifth year. Dr. Sawyer was a member of one of the oldest families in this country, his ancestors having landed in Massachusetts in 1636. His parents removed to Ohio in 1841, and he was graduated from the Western Reserve College ten years later with second honors and the degree of A. B. Later he received the honorary degrees of D. D. and Litt. D. from the same institution.

Dr. Sawyer was Principal of the Granville (Ohio) Academy from 1851 until 1854, and then came to this city, where he was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1857. In 1858 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and was a pastor in Yonkers until 1862. He had pastorates in several cities, including Montclair, N. J., and in 1880 he became Lecturer on Literature at the Bloomfield Theological Seminary, from which he retired in 1908. He was a member of the Westchester Club and Phi Beta Pi Club of this city.

Dr. Sawyer is survived by three sons and four daughters, the Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, Penn.; Willis Lee Sawyer of New York City, the Rev. Andrew L. Sawyer, Mrs. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Charles Coit of Litchfield, Conn.; Miss Jessie Sawyer, and Miss Susanne Sawyer of Montclair.

FUNERAL OF GUS WILLIAMS.

Masonic, Elks, and G. A. R. Ceremonies in Yonkers.

Masons, Elks, and Grand Army men yesterday conducted the funeral of Gustave Wilhelm Leweck, known as Gus Williams, the old-time actor, who committed suicide by shooting himself on Saturday in the Getty Square station of the New York Central Railroad at Yonkers. The funeral was held in the Elks' Home at Yonkers, and there were three distinct ceremonies. The interment will take place today in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. Many old-time actors and actresses were present at the ceremonies.

Mme. Carola Malvina.

Mme. Carola Malvina, the dancer, who died on Sunday of pneumonia in the Polyclinic Hospital, will be buried this morning at 11 o'clock from the Campbell Parlors, at 241 West Twenty-third Street. She was 69 years old. In her long life she had many famous artists as her pupils, and assisted in the production of a number of the great stage tableaux. Among her pupils of the earlier days were Sarah Bernhardt and Adelina Patti. Mme. Malvina reached the height of her popularity fifty years ago as a danseuse in Paris. She was engaged to come to America by David Bidwell. After her own dancing days ended she became celebrated as a mistress de ballet, and was associated with Augustin Daly from the time of the opening of his theatre until his death. She had been in poor circumstances in recent years, and had been accepted as a guest of the Actors' Home, on Staten Island, when she died.

Mrs. Sarah Flagler Botsford.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Sarah Flagler Botsford, sister of the late Thomas P. Flagler, former Congressman from Western New York, and a cousin of the late Henry M. Flagler, died this morning at her residence here, aged 63. Mrs. Flager was the last surviving member of her generation of the Flagler family. She left three daughters, seventeen grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. The daughters are Miss A. H. Botsford of this city, Mrs. George W. Hertzel, Bedford Springs, and Mrs. Albert E. Turner, Overbrook. In the earlier part of her life Mrs. Botsford was active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and one of the organizers for Western New York.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 64 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a Congressional medal of honor for gallantry in action at Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1861.

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JOHN E. PARSONS'S FUNERAL

Many Prominent Men Attend the Simple Services for Lawyer.

The funeral of John E. Parsons, the noted lawyer, who died on Saturday, at his home, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, was held last night at the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. The services were simple, consisting of the Presbyterian burial service and three hymns, and were held by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, assisted by Dr. Frank L. Janeway. The pall-bearers were Joseph H. Choate, Judge John Clinton Gray, Francis Lynde Stetson, William D. Barbour, Thatcher M. Adams, Elihu Root, R. Fulton Cutting, David B. Ogden, Dr. Clement Cleveland, and Grenville Winthrop.

Besides the immediate family, a number of prominent persons attended the services, among whom were Alton B. Parker, Andrew Carnegie, Adrian Iselin, Jacob H. Schiff, Thomas F. Ryan, Dean Gresvenor, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, I. N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Charles Lanier, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Henry W. Taft, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Edmund L. Baylies, Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, Peter Townsend Harland, Benson Winthrop, and Frederic de Peyster.

The body will be removed today to Lenox, Mass., where the interment will take place.

Obituary Notes.

Judge LOUIS SULZBACHER, formerly a Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Indian Territory, and previously a Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, died on Sunday in this city in the seventy-third year of his age. His home was in Kansas City.

JOHN H. GATJE, a retired grocer, died Saturday at his home, 767 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. CATHERINE DUFFY, one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, died Saturday at her home, 97 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. She was 82 years old.

WARREN V. PLACE, the founder of a trucking business at 116 Main Lane, died Sunday at his home, 281 Lawrence Street, Flushing. He was a civil war veteran of the Ninth New York Regiment, and was 75 years old.

ALFRED DEACON, 71 years old, who with his father served through the civil war in the Fourteenth Regiment, died on Sunday at his home, 1,136 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Deacon had been retired from active business for years. He was a member of the Ezel Lodge, No. 782, F. and A. M., Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, Fidelity Encampment, and Fort Greene Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Capt. BENJAMIN S. STEEN, a civil war veteran, and for sixty years employed in the press room of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter at Greenport, L. I. When the civil war began Mr. Steen was mustered in as a Corporal in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment. Capt. Steen was 74 years old and is survived by a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. JANE M. MEEHAN, widow of Patrick Meehan, who was for fifty-four years the editor of The New York Irish American, a Catholic paper, died on Sunday at her residence, 5 Dryden Avenue, Jersey City Heights. Mrs. Meehan lived for many years in Brooklyn, and was one of the founders of the Visitation Parish there. After she removed to Jersey City in 1894 she and her husband were among the founders of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul of the Cross, of which Mr. Meehan was a Trustee until his death in 1909.

Mrs. ROSALIE SCHAUER DAILEY, widow of Judge Abram H. Dailey, who was one of the most prominent Spiritualists in this country and founder of the First Spiritual Church of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her residence, 833 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-first year. Mrs. Dailey was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and was long identified with philanthropic undertakings. Her husband, while a member of the Brooklyn bar, was referred to as the "poor man's lawyer," and was one of the founders of the Legal Aid Society in this city. He died in 1907.

Mrs. ANN JACKSON, widow of Oliver A. Benson, formerly a leather merchant in this city, died on Saturday at her home, 106 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. She was one of the oldest members of the Queen of All Saints Roman Catholic Church.

STEPHEN C. BURGESS, a manufacturer of electric fixtures in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 540 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CLARA FRANCES DALY, 38 years old, wife of John J. Daly, is dead at her home, 164 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. Her husband is chief engineer of the Hall of Records, in Manhattan, and prominent in Democratic politics in Brookly

BASEBALL---AMATEUR BILLIARDS---HOCKEY---FENCING---DOG SHOW---BOXING

BRESNAHAN DID NOT GIVE PLAYER FOR DOG

Roger Had Five, Liked Hopper's Hunter, and Got It, but Not in Trade, He Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Additional affidavits were filed today in the United States District Court by various officials of organized baseball supporting their contentions that the Federal League was not entitled to the relief asked in its suit for the dissolution of the National Commission and its affiliated clubs as violators of the Federal anti-trust act.

In one of the affidavits Roger P. Bresnahan, now manager of the Chicago Nationals, denied that while manager of the St. Louis Nationals he traded Booth Hopper, a pitcher, for a bird dog.

Bresnahan with much detail told of meeting Hopper in Tennessee while on a hunting trip and of trying out the pitcher on a training trip and of seeing there a bird dog which he admired. The dog belonged to Hopper, the affidavit declared, and was offered by the owner to Bresnahan. The Bresnahan affidavit then continues:

"I told him that I could not use the dog, as I then had five of my own. Just before the opening of the regular season Mr. Kinsella, then manager and owner of the Springfield (Ill.) baseball club, came to St. Louis in search of a pitcher. I told him we had a young man of the name of Hopper whom we were going to let out and if he wanted to talk with him and sign him for the Springfield Club he could do so. Kinsella told me if Hopper developed and showed any ability at all he would give the St. Louis National League Club the first opportunity to purchase his release that Fall.

"During the conversation Kinsella had with Hopper at our clubhouse in St. Louis, Hopper again asked me to buy his dog, as he needed money. Mr. Kinsella asked me if I wanted the dog. I told him I did, but as I then had five I would not buy it. Mr. Kinsella said he wanted to do something for me and if I would accept the dog he would buy it. I do not know what transaction Kinsella had with Hopper, but I do know that Hopper sent for his dog and Kinsella brought it to me at St. Louis.

"The statement that I swindled Hopper for a dog is an absolute falsehood, and I would suggest that Mr. Hopper be communicated with, as he can verify my statements, as can Kinsella."

Bresnahan included in his affidavit a description of negotiations he had last Fall with Federal League officials relative to accepting the position of manager of the Brooklyn Federals.

Herman D. Seekamp, manager and Treasurer of the American Baseball and Athletic Association of St. Louis, operating the St. Louis Nationals, deposed that he had no knowledge of the alleged bird-dog incident, and that his records showed that the services of Hopper were purchased in August, 1913, by the St. Louis Nationals for $2,000.

In a sworn statement, Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Nationals, declared that the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, at its birth forty years ago, shouldered the heavy responsibility of cleansing American's national pastime of the evils of gambling, bribing of players, deliberate violation of contracts by players, intemperance, and insubordination.

An affidavit touching the decision of the National Commission on the complaint of Herbert Juul of the Cincinnati Nationals, was filed by August Herrmann.

New York City yesterday was pretty well stripped of baseball officials, as they have all gone to Chicago to attend the hearing of the Federal League's suit against organized baseball. President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants, Capt. J. L. Huston of the Yankees, Charles H. Ebbets of the Dodgers, Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League, and Owner James E. Gaffney of the Boston Braves all departed for the Windy City.

Before going away President Gaffney of the Braves had a long conference with President William F. Baker of the Phillies regarding the deal whereby Sherwood Magee goes to the Braves in exchange for several players. The two club owners came to an agreement, but it is expected that Whitted and Hughes will go to the Braves for the outfielder.

Barrow Did Not Want Yankee Job.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League gave out a statement yesterday in which he denied that he had not been looking for the place as secretary or business manager of the Yankees, as had been generally rumored. Mr. Barrow will stick to the International League in its present trouble and see it through.

It is understood that President Barrow has asked the National Commission to have the time for sending contracts to his players made March 1, instead of a month later than usual on account of the unsettled condition of the league, because of the contemplated changes in the circuit. There is no doubt that under the circumstances the request will be granted. Although it is practically assured that the Baltimore Club will be transferred to Richmond, Va., the transfer of the Jersey City club to Syracuse is still hanging fire and it may be several weeks before the deal goes through. President Barrow expects to call a meeting of the International League early in February when the matter will be settled.

Jack Coombs for the Superbas?

It was announced yesterday at Palestine, Texas, that Jack Coombs, the former "Iron Man" of the Athletics, had signed a contract with the Brooklyn National League Club. President Ebbets has gone to Chicago, so the report could not be verified, as the other officials of the club knew nothing about the transaction.

On his last visit here, Manager Wilbert Robinson stated that he was after a seasoned pitcher, and it is believed that Coombs is the man he has signed. Coombs was unconditionally released to Connie Mack, together with Bender and Plank. He was injured in the World's Series of 1911 at the Polo Grounds, but he has recovered and believes that he will be able to show something like his old form. Secretary Charles H. Ebets, Jr., and Edward and Steve McKeever stated yesterday that they knew nothing about the signing of Coombs, but said that Manager Robinson may have made the deal without their knowledge, as he had full power to do so.

Waterbury May Stay in League.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Hope was expressed at the adjourned annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball Association here today to keeping the eight clubs intact for the coming season. At a previous meeting sentiment was in favor of dropping the Waterbury and New Britain teams. Since the last meeting the Cleveland Club of the American League, which owns the Waterbury franchise, has given notice of its withdrawal from the league and Waterbury becomes the property of the Eastern Association. Plans are under way to interest Waterbury business men in putting a team in the field.

Manager Schmelz of New Britain said he was hopeful of placing his team at Northampton, Mass. The meeting was adjourned for two weeks, when, it is expected, formal action will be taken regarding these two clubs.

Concerning published reports that plans were maturing for a consolidation of the leading teams in the New England League and the Eastern Association, President O'Rourke claimed he had no knowledge officially of such a plan. An agent of the Federal League who was in the lobby of the hotel where the meeting was held said the Federals would have teams in this territory this year.

Fordham Pitcher Signs with Giants.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants announced yesterday that Al Williams, the Fordham pitcher, who signed with the Giants late last season, had signed his contract for next year and would go South with the club on March 1. Williams is now studying law at Fordham.

Athlete McGauley to Umpire.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Thomas G. McGauley of Worcester, a former Georgetown athlete, was appointed an umpire in the New England League by President Murnane today.

Cockhill National League Umpire.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—Gov. John K. Tener, as President of the National League, today appointed George Cockhill of Lancaster manager of the Harrisburg Tri-State Baseball Club and coach of Bucknell University athletics, an umpire in the National League.

FEW DOGS IN THIS SHOW.

Pourquoi Pas' Princess and Monte Carlo Star Winners at Gregorian.

French bulldogs and Boston terriers were featured in the monthly match meeting of the Woodmere Kennel Club at the Hotel Gregorian last night. Only five nominations were made in the two classes, but a large crowd of dog fanciers were well pleased with the competition. Dan Barton's Pourquoi Pas' Princess received the highest honors in the French bulldog class for bitches, the only other contestant being Mrs. E. Ruege's Midnight Girl. In the division for Boston terriers the blue went to Monte Carlo Star, Jr., owned by George Snyder. The competition in this class was exceptionally keen. Second place went to Peter Yost's My Nancy, and third place was annexed by Mrs. Ruege's Tamna Girl.

At the annual election of the club, the result of which was announced to the members last night, the Presidency was conferred on Mrs. M. C. Taylor, who, with possibly two exceptions, is the only woman leader of a dog show in this district. Mrs. H. Taylor was selected as Vice President, George E. Heinlein Secretary, and R. F. Smith, Treasurer. Arrangements have been concluded for the annual show of the organization, which will take place on March 17 at the Hoffman House. This "little show for big dogs" last year attracted an entry of 20 dogs, and 183 took part in the exhibition. This year it is expected this mark will be surpassed.

The next monthly exhibit of the club will be held on Feb. 15. Dr. Norman T. Harris of Boston has been chosen judge of the Boston terriers, J. L. Conklin will judge Pekingese, Fred Bauer, French bulldogs and J. E. Meade all other breeds.

WOULD ENTERTAIN WOMEN.

Wykagyl and Ardsley Clubs Want Golf Tournament.

Both the Wykagyl Country Club and the Ardsley Club have let it be known that they would not object to entertaining the women of the district when the Metropolitan golf championship is contested, although as yet no formal application has been filed with the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Neither club has ever held the championship.

There has been a rumor going the rounds that a ticket of nominees entirely different from that arranged by the nominating committee would be made up soon. Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Secretary of the association, said last night that any opposition ticket would have to be filed with her at least eight days before the meeting, which is scheduled to be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Jan. 28, but that as yet no ticket had been received, although she had heard the rumor.

The association is planning the compilation of a year book, which will be very comprehensive. The association has been in existence more than fifteen years, but some of the records have been lost and will be quite difficult to replace. It was in 1900 that the first Metropolitan championship for women was held at Morris County, Miss Genevieve Hecker winning the title. Besides the championship, the association has off a series of one-day tournaments and its relations with Boston and Philadelphia women golfers would make interesting data for such a book.

It is understood that an effort will be made to have the one-day tournaments invitation affairs hereafter. They became so popular last Spring and Fall that an entry of eighty or ninety was not uncommon. Montclair came close to the hundred mark on one occasion.

HARTZELL SIGNS CONTRACT.

Harry Wolter May Return to Yanks —Played Well on Coast.

Harry Sparrow, business manager of the Yankees, announced yesterday that Roy Hartzell has signed his contract for next season. Hartzell is spending the Winter at his old home in Denver, Col. The only Yankee players who are unsigned are Pitchers King Cole and Marty McHale and Outfielder Pete Daley. It is expected that they will fall into line before the call is made for the Spring training season.

Another player on the Yankee staff who may be recalled next season is Harry Wolter, the former Yankee outfielder, who, last season, played a fine game on the Pacific Coast. He seems to have recovered his batting eye, and the probabilities are that he will go South with the Yanks on their training trip.

JACK KNIGHT MANAGER.

Yankees' Old Infielder to Lead Cleveland A. A. Team.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Jack Knight, last year's shortstop on the American Association baseball team of Cleveland, has been chosen as the manager for this year. James Sheckard, last year's manager, is said to be negotiating with Joe Tinker of the Chicago Federals.

Player Sullivan a Free Agent.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The National Board was reversed here today by the National Baseball Commission when it declared Player John L. Sullivan of the Toronto Club of the International League, a free agent. Sullivan based his claim to be declared a free agent on the clause in th Playrs' Fraternity agreement, which stipulates that on proof of the existence of an agreement of any kind between a club, by its President or manager, it a minor league club, and a player not incorporated in the contract between them, such contract shall be null and void and the player unconditionally released. Sullivan's claim that Manager Kelley of the Toronto Club entered into such an agreement with him was upheld.

The commission upheld the National Board in an appeal by Player Ralph E. Capron for a claim of $275 against the Baltimore Club of the International League. Capron failed to submit a statement of his case when requested to do so by the commission.

Sox Send Manda to Oakland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Infielder Manda was released today by the Chicago Americans to the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League.

"Met" Life Boosting Athletes.

Every effort is being made by the Metropolitan Life Athletic Association to boost track athletics. The association has secured the use of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Tuesday and Friday nights, and on both these nights the active members train under the supervision of Jim Rosenberger, the Thirteenth Regiment coach. Several of the men are showing to good advantage, and the coach is confident that they will be heard of before long in open competition. On Jan. 26 the association will hold its first monthly games, and this schedule will be continued until June. Four of the five events will be run off each set, and suitable prizes given the first three to finish. Almost every department of the company has one or more athletes and they have all signified their intention of going into training.

Checker Cracks Draw Sixteen Games

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Alfred Jordan of London, world's champion checker player, and Newell W. Banks of Detroit, former American champion, played two drawn games in the championship series today, leaving the contest between them tied with sixteen drawn games. Hugh Henderson of Pittsburgh, national champion, who had played fourteen drawn games with Louis Ginsberg, New York City champion, won the fifteenth game with his opponent. Henderson is now qualified to play the winner of the Banks-Jordan contest in the finals for the American championship.

Silver Cat Show for Home Charity.

The Silver Cat Society believes that charity begins at home, and with this object in view it will hold their second sucdaity show at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 21 and 22. The society first intended to donate the proceeds to the Red Cross, but on further consideration decided to devote the entire amount realized toward alleviating some of the suffering in New York. The exhibition will consist of the most wonderful collection of silver cats in the world. All silvers are invited to compete for the trophies of the society. There will be cats from as far West as California and as far East as Maine.

Champion Silvern'eyke, the wonderful pale chinchilla owned by Mrs. Andrews of Minneapolis, is coming to found out this popular class, and there will be the champions in nearly every other class on hand.

WHITE'S BILLIARDS BEAT F. S. APPLEBY

High-Class Play in Amateur Class B Match—Loewenthal Beats Weiner.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Aver.	High Run.
H. A. Coleman	3	0	6 36-44	30
E. T. Appleby	2	1	9 12-48	50
C. E. White	2	2	7 13-41	45
F. Loewenthal	2	2	7 20-40	44
G. P. B. Clarke	1	1	6 14-45	29
F. S. Appleby	1	2	6 30-45	47
D. Weiner	1	4	5 30-45	43

In one of the most interesting games that has been played in the national amateur Class B billiard championship at the Amateur Billiard Club Charles E. White scored a victory over Francis S. Appleby by a total of 300 to 256. Not only was it high-class billiards, but for the first half of the game it was almost an even struggle, and the averages of both contestants soared high. In the twenty-first inning White's average was nearly 9, and an inning later Appleby, with a run of 28, brought his average to about the same figure. In the latter stages the game fell off somewhat.

Appleby, who has been ill for several days, was evidently not in condition to play at his top speed in such a hard-fought match, and another feature that pulled the average down was that safety play, which had been entirely absent during the first part of the game, began to crop out as the latter stages were reached.

It was a case f the close nurse billiardist being pitted against one possessed of brilliant execution in every department of billiards. White did not hold the ivories so close as his opponent, but he had the faculty of being able to count from difficult open-table positions, and when he did lose control he was able to bring them back again. Appleby played an excellent nurse game, one notable instance being in the seventeenth inning, when he gathered in 30 points at a time entirely in short-table game, and showed his game at its best. White also had two high runs in the early innings, one a 32 and the other a 33. In these he played primarily a short-table game, though not nearly as close billiards as Appleby's.

In the twenty-first inning White gathered a pretty count of twenty and failed to continue what looked like the possibility of a big cluster by failing to complete a two-ball carom. He deadened his cue ball just a trifle too much and failed to count by the narrowest margin. He left a perfect position for Appleby and he ran out a string of twenty-eight.

In the first five White obtained a slight lead, and he maintained this for twenty-five innings with Appleby at no time more than a few points away. In the twenty-fifth inning the Columbia player passed White, the score being 197 to 185, but it was only a temporary advantage.

A run of twenty-eight in the twenty-ninth inning placed White fourteen points in the lead. Appleby had shot his ball by this time and his play began to fall off, White gradually increasing his advantage and winning by forty points. The score:

| | | |

NOTION JOBBERS ARE CONFIDENT

This View of Business Expressed by Them at Their Annual Meeting Yesterday.

NEW TRADE LAWS' EFFECT

Some of the Conditions Which Are Confronting the Trade at the Present Time.

The note of optimism sounded last week by the knit goods jobbers, was given added emphasis yesterday at the annual meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Notion Buyers, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Representatives from widely separated sections of the country present at the yearly gathering declared that the worst has been experienced in the business world. Sentiment was wholly bullish on the point of "good times" ahead, while there were not those lacking who said they would not be surprised if 1915 ushered in genuine "prosperity," and this despite the European war. Chief among those sharing this feeling was Mason Miller of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo., President of the association.

The notion buyers held only one business session yesterday, but managed to dispose of several matters of trade interest as well as listen to addresses on timely subjects. After reviewing the work of the association during the past year, President Miller told of the conditions in the trade at the opening of 1914, and discussed the unsettling effects of the European war.

"We started off the year 1914 with good prospects," said he. "The manufacturer was busy, the importer was happy, the jobber was doing well. Crop conditions were excellent. Everything moved along like a well-oiled piece of machinery until July 30, when the set-pieces of fireworks were touched off. The European war was on; everything was changed, and new conditions confronted us. We had no precedent to guide us. We were bewildered, and chaos reigned. It took all the Fall of 1914 to find ourselves, and the finding proved costly. The last half of 1914 was not profitable for the jobber. Some localities were favored above others, but all suffered. But, I believe that we now have a grasp on things. We are getting out of chaos. We have taken our losses in 1914 and we have discounted the future as we see it.

"Hence, although the European conflict is far from settled, and being well aware that prophecy under such circumstances is futile if not foolish, I still am firmly of the belief that taking the country as a whole, we are to see a great improvement in business, if not actual prosperity, in 1915."

In speaking of the relation of the association to the anti-trust laws, he said:

"The law revolves around this one point, that anything that retards the mutual flow of trade from the producer to the consumer is held unlawful. We cannot, as an association, force any issue in our dealings with manufacturers with whom we do business. If we should, for instance, agree at our meeting to favor no manufacturer who recognized us by correcting some injustice in terms of prices, it would be against the spirit of this law, that is, if such manufacturer were favored at the expense of a manufacturer of a similar line of goods. We cannot, as an association, correct any evils that exist even among ourselves, to wit: It is against the letter of this law for the members of this association to adopt a price on any line of goods that might safeguard us against a loss at all, or any part of our profit. We would be subject to prosecution under this same law, if we allowed a member to get up in this meeting and propose such action, even if there were no convenience for his views.

"It could be interpreted as a signal and would need only an accidental adoption by a number of the other members afterward to prove the case, if the Government saw fit to take cognizance of it. In short, this association, as regards taking the offensive in its efforts to get justice or correct existing evils, is as harmless as a suckling dove.

"However, there is no occasion for alarm, for we love one the many victories we have achieved, you will find that in no instance were they the result of coercion. We had only to bring the matter before the different interests and intelligently point out the injustice that was being done to have it corrected. As regards our failures, even if coercive measures had been adopted, I doubt whether they would have been successful. Hence, I repeat that our inability to take the offensive in our operations should not be a matter of concern in this association. The constant growth, the increasing interest the recognition given the association by all branches of the manufacturing and importing trade, coupled with the able assistance rendered by our advisory and assistant secretaries, should dispel any fears for the future of the Jobbers' Association of Notion Buyers."

Walter J. Raymer of the American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn., who followed President Miller, said he took considerable satisfaction out of several things that occurred in 1914. One of these, the speaker said, was the operation of the Underwood tariff law. He had no specific criticism to make of the present act, but argued that this law should be the last of similar measures to be made a political auspices. He argued that the tariff is an economic question and should be dealt with in a scientific fashion by a non-partisan commission. Mr. Raymer expressed the opinion that the day of the manufacturer is past and that business need do little to fear from this source in the future. The speaker commended the Federal Reserve Banking act and predicted that when the profits from last year's business come to be distributed over the country, which he thought would be in the Spring, good times are certain, with jobbers assured of normal business at least.

Speaking on the subject "Does the Department Manager Handle Properly Irresponsible Price Cutting by Road Salesmen?" Jacob K. Lessey of Young, Smyth, Field Company, Philadelphia, strongly condemned the practice of price cutting as unfair to customers and harmful to those guilty of such action. He maintained that the manager should always be against rate cutting and characterized the practice as "insidious to business" and as one "eating the heart of business."

Edwin A. Fleisher of S. B. & B. W. Fleisher, wool yarn manufacturers of Philadelphia, complained that many jobbers do not carry adequate stocks of staple lines. This resulted, he said, in the manufacturers being put to heavy expense in filling calls for merchandise by parcels post. "Jobbers who do not carry a proper stock," said Mr. Fleisher, "are nothing more than commission men. Our firm has had to fill as many as 1,500 parcels post orders in one day. Five cents extra charge on such packages would not recompense us for our expense in filling orders of this kind." The speaker ended by saying his firm would have to make a special charge for emergency orders of this kind.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. M. Tay of the Walker Stetson Company, Boston; First Vice President, Ellis McDonald of John V. Farwell Company, Chicago; Second Vice President, E. E. McCabe of Acquithnot, Stephenson Company, Pittsburgh, and Secretary Treasurer, E. H. Stevenson of the F. A. Patrick Dry Goods Company, Duluth. Two changes were made in the personnel of the Executive Committee. The new members are J. D. Hawes of J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co., Louisville, and N. B. Dieterich of the Tootle Campbell Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph. The retiring members were T. J. Donovan of John Brown, Durrell Company, Boston, and H. S. Atterbury of the Hargadine-McKittrick Company, St. Louis.

In the evening the buyers and their guests enjoyed a vaudeville smoker and buffet luncheon held in the banquet hall of the hotel. This morning the annual convention of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers will open in the Myrtle Room of the Astoria.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *cross or opposite.*

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

John Gillespie Jackson of New York City was admitted to practice.

DECISIONS.

110—S. Lesser v. J. R. Gray.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

647—*In re* Col. D. C. Stearns v. Brig. Gen. G. H. Wood.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

102—J. T. Reynolds v. W. M. Fewell.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

103—J. H. Shellenbarger v. W. M. Fewell.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

604—Davis Yost v. Dallas County.—Questions certified answered in the negative.

——R. D. Kinney v. Plymouth Rock Squab Co.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis denied.

580—Chgo. & Alton R. R. v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument Feb. 23.

594 G. D. Collins v. J. A. Johnston.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument Feb. 23.

595—W. G. Tanner v. J. T. Little; and 618—F. S. Pitney v. State of Washington.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 318 granted.

710—Spearboard Air Line R. R. v. C. V. Padgett.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

725—C. E. Houston v. U. S.—Petition for certiorari denied.

756—Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. v. Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

761—Trenton Oil Cloth & Linoleum Co. v. H. W. Munroe.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

ACTIONS.

705—C. M. McMahon v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

752—Ford Motor Co. v. D. Donaldson.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

632—W. H. Sawyer v. R. S. Gray.—Motion to advance submitted.

770 and 771—Max Schaeffer v. O. A. Mygatt.—Petitions for writ of certiorari submitted.

767—Actiesselskabet Ingrid, as owner, &c., et al., v. Central R. R. of N. J. Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

752—S. A. Tyrrell v. District of Columbia.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

715—Remapo Water Co. v. City of New York.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

747—Norfolk Sand & Gravel Corpn. v. Ohio Locomotive Crane Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

139—G. K. Knapp v. Alexander-Edgar Lumber Co.—Submitted.

80—R. P. Williams v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Argument commenced.

129—People of New York State ex rel Interborough Rapid Transit Co. v. W. S. Ohmer, Controller of New York State.—Argument commenced.

ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.

Call for Jan. 19.—129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 141, 142, and 143.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg.

Hudson Nav<Scranton, D, L & W<T Plan.
Henry
Howard<Tug Jersey Cent.
Trussed C Steel Co<Car Co.
Lovell-McConnell<Garland Auto Co.
Phoenix Sand<Ashley, In re Transfer No. 12.
Merrell Soule Co<Powdered Milk Co.
Lehigh Valley Coal Co<Calansky.
Williams<Potter.
Goodwin Film Co<Eastman Kodak Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg. Jury calendar.

Mariotte<Cenedella.
Wm<De La Perrier.
McLellan<Reid Donald
Sinclair<El Dia Ins.
Fowler<Penn R R.
Hill<Mason-Seaman T Co.
Maxwell<same.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Douglas<Press Pub.
Shannon<Borden's C Milk Co.
Mitchell<Foundation Co.
Brackett-Parker Co<Phillips.
Cattania<H S Kerbaugh.
Hazard<Oceanic St'm Nav Co.
J S Boyd Co<Bayer.
Barker<CNY.
Penn RR<De Winter Co.
Cameron<Garfield Worsted M Co.
Simonell<Boston Ins.
Fleischauer<Erie R R
Same<Penn R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

Deiches<Massey.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Woolworth Bldg. Equity calendar.

Kennedy, Inc, <United Cork Cos.
Graham<Ramsdell.
Graham<Ramsdell.
Harvey Hubbell<Man Elec Supply Co.
De Lorde<Managers Prod.
Bentley<Tibbels.
Rund Mfg Co<Bller Water Heater.
Bertin<Cochran.
Warring<W S Cloth, &c, Co.
Keuffler & Esser Co<Dietzgen Co.
Schmidt<Frommel & Brother.
Schroeder<Nat Metal, &c, Co.
Am Pneumatic, &c, Co<Univ Pneu Tr Co.
Banforth<Burke.
Johns-Pratt Co<Dahl & Sinclair.
Park & Tilford<Ruy Lopez & Co.
Case from above calendar will be assigned to Judge Learned Hand and Judge Hunt as required for trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg. Equity calendar.

Brookheim<Rosner. Gustavino<Comerina.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg. Equity calendar.

Kraushaar<Kotler.
Finch<Moore.
Same<Richardson.
Jackson<Bradley Cont Co.

Eastern District.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M. US<Greene.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Jones<Beaver N Bk.
Bayer Lum Co<Mass Bonding Co.
Adams<Chase Co.
Svendsen<McWilliams
Judd<Lake Shore & M So R R Co.
Staples<Mead et al.
Suess<Village of Depew.
Angell<Town of Chatham.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Stiefel<Metzenberger.
Melhado<Steel & Masonry Cont.
Black<Muller.
Kingsway Const Co<Met Life Ins.
La Chicotte<CNY.
Thompson<Jackson-Steinway.
People<Dorsch.
M Holstein<Steeplechase Park.
Holstein<same.
Kelly<Penn Tunnel & Term Ry.
People, &c<Dubelier.
Denton<Morgan, Jr.
McCool<Linde.
Larson<Hay Foundry & Iron Wks.
People, &c<Price.
Garrliutz<Savage.
People<Talbot.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

People ex rel Kiernan<Whittle.
Bues<Cold Spring Creamery.
Akron Bldg<Coudory.
Municipal Liens Co<Contastino.
Hyrcke<Unique Feature.
Matter of Zerega.
Matter of Moss (Morrow).
Webrlen<Kny Scheerer
Grady<G Schirmer, Inc.
Matter of Melody (Cent Brew Co.)
Nat'l Bridge Wks<Hilton, Newhorn<Frankenstein.
Same<same.
Matter of Silveri, (E 227th St.)
Conklin<Pariser, Rainer<Kastens.
Matter of Horowitz (Cork.)
Matter of same (Greenwich Sav Bk.)
Matter of same (Phillbrook.)
Matter of same (Batavia & NY Woodworking Co.)
Werner<Werner.
Tannenbaum<Berg.
Pines<Van Tuyl.
Cohen<Asper Co.
Mott<James.
Strauss<Wiler & Wise, Inc.
Holstine Mach Co<Federal Term Cotta.
Cary<Cary.
Lowe<Leary.
Leary<Leary.
Am Nat'l Bk of Nashville, Tenn<Griffenhagen.
Selling<Pieper.
Same<same.
Canavan Bros Co<Elkan Realty.
C F Harms<Leonard
Michel<Brew.
Sullivan<Farrell.
Robertson<Rock Light & Power.
Riehl<Abelson.
Cohen<Fleischinger.
Seligman<Metz.
Same<same.
Bissel C<Eng.
Olsson<Olsson.
Rosenkrant<Berger.
Kearney<Kearney.
Cullen<W G Cornell.
Shapiro<NY Rys.
Matter of Lockman<Archer.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Isaacs<Salomon.
Rose<same.
D'Utassy<Barrett.
Mecca Rty Co<Macen Hotel, &c. Co.
Mulholland<Reid, (3.)
Schmitt<Schmitt.
Re Hanna.
Re Waterbury Av.
Defries<Finelite.
Public Bank<Frank.
Kean<Shape.
Harris<Ted Snyder Co
Demurrer:
Fottler & Stymes Mfg Co<NY R B Sec Co.
Preferred cases:
Crosin<Waddell.
Lummis<Lowe.
Public Bk<Malamista.
Murphy<Grape.
General calendar:
Silberberg<Creegan.
Cordin<Cordin.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Lesarman<Liberty Nas Bldg.
Price<Price.
Jacobs<Seidmann.
E L Ch, St Matthew<Rabbe.
Bell<Bell.
Weil<Ferrall.
Same<Hanford.
Beach<Mullins.
Wright & Son<Cloughen.
Shenk<Meyer.
Victor<Martin.
Baker<Harris.
Baker<US Fid & G Co.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., clear; V., Blanchard, J.; case on; VII., Goff, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ballard & Alkier Con Co<Phillips. No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayden<Piercy Con (2 acts.)
Schlenger<Stratter.
Kroenke<Johnson.
Same<same.
Adolph<Rump.
Hymowitz<B H RR. (3 acts.)
Smith<M & Q Tract (2 acts.)
Solomon<M & Q Tract
Billard<Brash.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pecororo<Drew.
Dunn<CNY.
Jordan<same.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kraus<NY Cons RR.
Fritkin<NY Rys (2 acts).
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Wein<Wiener.
Edelman<NY Rys (2 acts).
Cohn<I R T.
Rosenblum<NY Rys. (2 acts).

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Buchholts<Bradley Con.
Cunningham<B H RR.
O'Brien<NY C RR.
Lasc<Powell.
E Russo<same.
J Russo<same.
Ferguson<Barrett.
Smith<Caritas Con.
Hamelstein<Carola.
Strouse<Riker-Hegeman.
Shapiro<Bolide.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<Greeley & H.
Dobbs<Rep Motor.
Witlow<Pitts Con Co.
Marchisio<Kellogg Co.
Hoth<Union Ice.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bloom<Levine.
Johnson<Cirker.
Irwin<Degnon Con.
Maule-Ham Fish.
Twomey<Westcott Ex.
Watson<Berger Rty, &c.
Greenfield<Beadleston & Woerz.
Muller<Wendt (2 acts)
Gabriel<Dreyfus.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Spaduzzi<NY Con Ry.
Miller<Regan.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jacobsen<C I & B RR.
Martinkovice<Lehigh Coal, &c, Co.
Boskowitz<Flordane Rity Co.
Miller<Knick Ice Co.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Chermiek<C I & B RR.
Brodsky<Lyons.
Drath<Steeplechase.
W Lewis<same.
F Lewis<same.
O'Shea<N Y Rys.
Eastern Forendorf.
Piett<Pitts Cont Co.
Worth<B H RR.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Saffir<Greenbaum.
O'Neill<Goodman Const Co.
Jennie O'Hara<New Amstd Gas Co.
John O'Hara<same.
Enock<C & Couch.
Andreas<Connors.
Mannino<Buckley.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—10:30 A. M.

Inq: Chaffel<Kessler.
Inq: R. Wurlitzer Co<Edlich.
Inq: New Toy Mfg. Co.<Eastern, Goldstein<CNY Life.
Williams<Williams.
Jacobs<Weingar Bros.
Herreshoff<Am & B Mfg Co.
Farley<Hollingsworth.
CNY<Farrell Con Co.
Costea<Costea, Farley<Simon.
Maxim Hat<Pub Bk.
Wolfson<Am Dr Syn.
La Sala<Goodman.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Rich Pr<Albright.
Siebert<Erie RR.
Ellingson<Adams.
Leonard<Montague.
Moghabghab<Sherman & Sons Co.
Bronx Bronx But. & Hotel Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mer<Haas.
Mayor<Gallagher.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Heinze<Kerr.
Williams<CNY.
Strait<Bowlings.
Royal Bk of Can<Chase T & Co.
Badische Co<Prog Pulp & P.
Loring<Cook.
Roth<Samuels.
Strompf<Metz.
Conn<Moss.
Bryce<Stephens.
Esterson<Levinson.
Rubinstein<Silberstein.
Sprung<Monfried.
Kase Lea<Fabyan Onofta
Kurauer<Archer.
Goss<Dolan.
Rosenberg<Hultz.
Sanko<Tompkins.
Zittle<Schwartz.
Case on.

Mandel<Ullman.
Strouse<Bowman.
Rosner<Brand.
Landenauer<C I & B R.
Beech<NY Rys.
Madigan<Callanan.
Newlin<Iskiyan.
Nicholson<Sprague.
Fliehmann<Bird.
Dyckman<Heidenheimer.
Manhattan Club<Carroll.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte Business.

Pomerantz<Friedman.
Edwards<Swanson.
Century R Co<Bulting Brew Co.
Meyers<Friedman.
Martin<Buckley.
Ideal Elec, &c, Co<Hinner.
Ancel<Daniel.
Sommer<Kohn.
Weinreich<Heidenheimer.
Manhattan Club<Carroll.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte Business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Traum<Crausman.
Duncan<Reincan.
Kendall<Corn Ex Bk.
Duncanson<Rockfall Apts.
Wood<Bishop.
New-a-Hone, &c, Co<Schwartz.
Wilson<Hogan & Sons
Flaff<Gartelmann.
Schreiber<Yellow Taxi
O'Connor<NY Rys.
Crosby<Starrett Co.
Callahan<Hedden Con.
Evans<NY Rys.
Traum<Crausman.
Baer<NY Rys.
Cooper<NY Rys.
Molik<NY Rys.
Sollnick<Bloom.
Lawa<Braus.
Deminskie<Pitts Con.
Applebaum<Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
McInerney<Ad Ex Bg.
Schein<NY Rys.
Wood<Miller.
Di Caloger<Olsen.
Teperson<Olinger.
Lorence<Robinson.
Hatch<40 E 41 St.
Fillenbaum<Bklyn & Queens Co RR.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brookheim<Brow.
Edwards<Swenson.
Present<Chaitin.
Levy<Helens.
Sheridan<La Cagnina.
Metro Lith<Warner.
Young<Bloom.
Eagle Pipe<Pipe & C.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.

Commercial calendar.
Pac Lamp<F Isman.
Levine<Spiegel.
Levine<Spiegel.
Levinson<Menasch.
Hecht<Cohen.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Fuerst<Rosenberg.
Hooven<Mills.
Ginsberg<Connor.
Sutro<Balk.
Bauman<Mendle Lumber Co.
Harsen Langham Co<Van Ness.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Capotosto<Pitocchi.
Weinreich<Bry & Bros Cloak Co.
Martin<Shrimpton.
Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Weil<Seidenwerg—Arthur M. Levy. Matter of Skinnell Co.—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Ullinger<Marks—Maurice Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Arkinson<Nat. Nassau Bank—John H. Touch. Openhym<Cohen—James C. Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Haas<Nat'l Calculator Co.—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Clark<David Shannon Co.—Myron Sulzberger.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Max Babl<Frank McGinn—John Muldoon.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Stand. Co<Part 2 Rty Co.<Krakauer.
Feldman<Mattice.
O'Donnell<Adee Hld.
Re Mt. Vernon Mtg Co.
Re Stoecker.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Term commencing Jan. 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Kramer<CNY.
Breslin<Halfman.
Same<same.
Decker<Decker.
Burke<NY Rys.
Gorman<same.
Goodman<Baer.
Shaw<Kemp.

Bubenstein<Dodin.
Fahey<Hay Foundry.
Radenmacher<Morris.
Cayalle<NY Rys.
Saykan<Pitts Con.
Lovisek<Richey, B&D.
Matchkewitz<Erle RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Carlson<Stephens.
Same<same.
Kamisaroff<Webster Live Pitry Mark.
Schmitt<Union Rwy.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald Van & Storage.
Greenfield<So Blvd.
Corrigan<Carvel Co.

Avidon<Jandort & Steiner.
Goldstein<Un. R'y Co.
Shuyter<Grossman.
Same<Same.
Healy<Ferens.
Kerr<Ferens.
Gregory<Miller.
Kraftmeyer<Int. R. T.

KINGS COUNTY.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Loring<C I & B RR.
Ingargiola<Rosenblatt.
Kornfeld<Saftler.
Vaghian<B H RR.
Sahlman<C Basin Iron Works.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Roach<B U Gas Co.
Delitto<Stabile.
Barber<Rosenweig.
Domingo<Kreger.
Berger<Berger.
Fenty<Goodstein.
Demorest<Hogan.
Cong. Brew. Co.<Buonora.
Ford<Ford.
Bodine<Bodine.
Bulkley<Ash C. Co<Grande.

Rulio<Bruno.
Skilling<B U E RR.
Stakas<Gair Co.
Casey<Motzler.
Mazzo<Auditore.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stortz<B H RR.
Reitmeier<Thom.
Johnson<White.
Gregory<Manhattan Brier Pipe Co.
Cahill<B H RR.
Goodman<C I & B RR.
Benson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Reilly<B H RR.
Goldstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rothenhausen<Burger et al.
Slavinski & ano<Slavinski & ano.
Wolkoff<Charig et al.
Tratner<B H RR.
Queck-Berner<Ward Baking Co.
Aswald<Geaneas.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, no cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Heinrich<CNY.
Degnan<Fischer.
Corn Ex Bk<Schmitt.
Johnson<Olson & ano.
Tonolo<Scadron.
Abelson<Axelrod.
McKeown<Manahan.
Hyde & Behman Annex Co<Woods.
Baumann<Fox.
Rosen<Turner et al.
Samuel<Samuels.
Hursell<B H RR.
Slaviz<Bush Term.
Hennessey<Stand Oil Co of N Y.
Lamre<Packard Motor Car Co.
Massa<Panalli.
O'Brien<C I & B RR.
Plenziek<Am Mfg Co.
Lassen<Int R T.
Meyer<Heavislde.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4094.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

A. Bch. R. Co.<Nort.
Jamieson<Reynolds.
Re Sulli St. (Roth.)
Bell<B. H. R. R.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Taube<C. I. & B. RR.
Simon<Unger.
Hilton<Same.
Brodie<Same.
Carney<Same.
Same<Same.
Glides<Same.
Baldwin<Same.
Bor. Bk.<Reynolds.
Re Sixty-fourth St. Soloko<Carries.
Re Nash<Stern.
Cox<Fried.
Ferguson<Turner C.
Furnell<Seaman.
Stern<Pearl.
Duimo<Abuckle.
Beckel<Story.
Finkelstein<Schwartz.
Cassy<Gannon.
Firestler<Gordon.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Berger<Berger.
Fenty<Goodstein.
Demorest<Hogan.
Cong. Brew. Co.<Buonora.
Ford<Ford.
Bodine<Bodine.
Bulkley<Ash C. Co<Grande.
Hyatt<B. H. RR.
Traktman<Hoyt.
Stephenson<Levinson.
Hayes<Pasquini.
Converse<C. of N. Y.
Herrmann<Herrmann.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Schlemoff<Schlenoff.
Salt<Loughran.
Re Lockwood.
Re McCa'n<McCa'n.
Ryder<Tolles.
Todebush<Levenburg.
Brown<Schirmeister.
Re Sixty-fourth St. (Fergus.)
Orr<C. I. & B. RR.
Muchamore<B. H. RR.
Cohalenti<Nassau RR.
Manville Co.<Meistrel.
Till<Till.
Caselenuove<Caselenuovo.
Cohen<Cohen.
Foreman<Nord. Con.
Rosenberg<B. H. RR.
Re Glinelle (award.)
Bogin<Feinstein & S Const. Co.
Goldstein<Burros.
Tousmin<Embee Const.
People<Awowsky.
Parker<Flatbush R.
Same<Same.
Same<Same.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper J.—Trials at 10 A. M.

Metz<Horowitz.
Graves<Graves.
King<King.
Mahland<Mahland Bldg Const Co<Krandel.
Krandel<Krandel.
Hilienberg<Bendick.
Myers<Myers.
Agress Con<McGuire
Levin-Kronenberg<Harbor V Const.
De Cava<De Cava.
Highest number reached, 1,646.

Cowen<Pattberg.
Palmore<Palmero.
Edelman<Hirsch.
Brighton-by-Sea<CNY.
Pareira<D'Amoons.
Plants<Gironda.
Dennis<Dennis.
Harlin<Ger Sav Bk.
Texas Co<Mohawk G.
Ferraro<Ferraro.
Palmer<Morgan Drug Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Rebecca C. C. Lyle.
Minna Wolff.
John McKearney.
Eugena Corning.

Accts in estates of:
A. Montesanto.
Eugene Bissell.
James Judge.
Edward Clarkson.
John McGrath.
Mary A. Beard.
Francis Gottberger.
A. Schierenbeck.

Sol. Marks.
Marie Tripley.
J. Cummion.
Edward Graves.
Marie Mathinos.
Gibson infants.

Estates of:
G. M. O'Hare.
E. Greenfield.
Katherine Meyer.
Schaehy infants.
Agnes Frederick.
Felix Esner.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Wills of:
Mary Grant.
Lottie Hanzer.
Henry Loeffler.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Griffin<Bossevain.
Wright<Clark.
Dunn<The Standard Gas Light Co.
Kolbe<G N Rochelle.
Rys<South Brooklyn R R Co.
Abrams<C D & L Bldg Co.
House<N Y. West & Boston Ry Co.
Carpenter<Twigger.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Heisel<N Y N H & H R R Co.
Direnzi<Dunn.
Levine<Troy.
McCormick<Central Park Taxicab Co.
Hackett<Wittenstein.
Imundi<Wright.
Robinson<Taylor's Theatrical Enterprises.
Morgan<City of New Rochelle.
Rooney<Otis Elevator Co.
Ganung<Myers.
Alexander<Chase.
Liberty Brewing Co<Olt.
Johnson<West St Ry Co.
Fredericksen<New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
Ramsberg<West Elec R R Co.
Britton<Mason & Hanger Co.
Van Hook<Mason & Hanger Co.
Mahony<Burch.

Highest number reached, 620.

SPECIAL TERM.—Keogh, J.

Sazamore Development Co<Lent.
Jones<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.

White Plains Industrial Realty Co<Town of Greenburgh.
Passerelli<Passerelli.

County Court.

Platt, County Judge.
Mosher<Smith.
Alanshah<Tamrax.
Garnardella<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Garnardella<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Lioto<Todesco.
Benson & Co<Best.
Flanagan<Devine.
Schanding Oil Co<Robins & McCormack.
Curran<Donovan.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Warner<Cavanaugh.
Oldakowska<Schneider
Cansel<Farrell.
Nelson's Garage, Inc, <Hanna.
Bolden Co<N Y C & H R R Co.
Thornton<Lauder.
Goldblatt<Linder.
Cruickshank<Comstock.

Busse<Donovan.
Tillinghast<Henderson.
Roehrs<Bates.
Roehrs<Bates.
Ellis<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Walden<Brown.
Frankling<City of New Rochelle.
Goan<Rottiger.
Tocco<Tartaro.
Brandt<Rodriguez.
Vallaris<Rismann.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Paul Motor Car Co<O'Cain.
DePasquo<Vitaliano.
Fauser<Schmidt.
Petrillo<Tucci.
Rose & Hibbard<Eberspacher.
Sengenbach<Vil of Elmsford.
Vasey<Grieb.
Tellerico<Zaccoli.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.

Wills of:
John F. Gerritzen.
Eliza Moulton.
Margaret Brown.
Executor's accg.:
John T. Young.
Phebe S. Brower.
Trust accg.:
John McCord.

Petition for admn.:
Sarah R. Calhoun.

Accounting:
Margaret A. McGuirk.

Order to show cause:
John A. Campbell.
William R. Bare.
Re estate Julia Wilkins.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Comiossy, an infant<L I R R.
Forristal<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Ricardo<C I & B RR.
Berger<Berger.
Maderio, an infant<Karfoil.
Ryan<B H RR.
Jahnusewski<Goldfarb.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.

Mantiff<Burns.
Keim<Int R T.
Zdarstek, an infant<Jacots.
Pfront<NY & N S Ir.
Almash<Barrett, as Fresh Adams Exp.
Rada<Ball.
Atlantic Macaroni Co<Pac C Cas Co.

Highest number reached, 760.

Nix<42d St, M & St N Av. Ry.
Hofacker<Int R T.
Ryan<L I RR.
Selden<B H RR.
Napolitan<Tran Dev.
Haas<Wright & ano.
Howley<Penn RR.

The following cases will be marked ready for trial:

Clemmetsen, an infant
Neptune Met Co.
Murphy<Hartwell.
Ferrara<Katz.
Cunningham<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wawrzynski<Irving Pure Wks.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Geddes<L I RR and NY & Q E L & P.
Fox<Elsert.
Bullis<NY & Q Ry.
Halliday<B H RR.
Torto<Mullen.
Hawley<C I & B Ry.
Killen<B H RR.
MacEachern<same.

Highest number reached, 100.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol., to take effect 1:30 P. M., Jan. 16: G. E. Stringham, to 33d from 167th as operator of motor patrol wagon; S A. M., Jan. 20, J. W. Penn, to Marine Division from 60th; F. Richard, Marine Division, as station house attendant at Subdivision 1; Motor Cycle Patrol. W. F. King, 33d, to duty in plain clothes.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. P. J. McKenna, 168th, to Boiler Squad, 10 days from 9 A. M., Jan. 19; to Detective Squad, D. Caso, 39th, from 4 P. M. Jan. 20, to 4 P. M., Jan. 31; C. Wuestenhoefer and G. L. Roeder, 43d, 15 days from 6 P. M., Jan. 21; W. E. Barrett, 27th, from 6 P. M., Jan. 20, to 4 P. M., Jan. 31. For 10 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 21: J. D. Kiley, 2; J. C. Sterett, 3; J. Walsh, 32; J. J. Wilson, 39; J. Cassetti, 7; M. Santaniello, 18; V. W. Corell, 36; J. F. Fennelly, 147.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. J. J. Keenan, 4th, 1 day from 4 P. M., Jan. 17; W. G. Agnew, 42d, 1 day from 4 P. M., Jan. 21.

Full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. A. Miner, Jr., Traffic C, 12 P. M., Dec. 28, 1914, during disability.

Suspended: Patrol. T. Hennessy, 26th, 5:50 P. M., Jan. 17; C. W. Miers, 166th, 6:44 A. M., Jan. 17.

Dismissed, 11 A. M., Jan. 18: Capt. William F. Peabody, 232d; charge, Oct. 15, 1914, neglect of

Safety First

Before selecting an investment into which to place his funds, an investor should first feel assured as to the safety of his principal and then look to the safety of his interest.

Our Booklet "Best Values," January issue, will be of service to investors in helping them determine which security offers the greatest safety of both principal and interest.

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Business Prospects and Security Prices

as they depend upon credit conditions, foreign trade and other factors, are analyzed and indicated in the leaflet which accompanies our January circular.

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New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Strong—Broadened Demand for Bonds —The Money Supply.

In both stocks and bonds the market was broader yesterday than at any time since the resumption of trading on the Stock Exchange. The day's dealings in each department had been exceeded only once during this period. The improvement in prices extended from the low-priced non-dividend paying stocks to high-grade bonds. There were exceptions to the forward movement, but very few of them. The results of the day's trading served to demonstrate more clearly the underlying strength which the market has lately possessed, for the betterment was the outcome of factors previously at work rather than of any new developments.

No doubt the strength of the market has rested in no small degree upon the very great ease in money, but it has been supported also by the signs of industrial betterment. Sentiment has naturally been favorably affected by further evidence which recent events have supplied that Europe is looking to this market for an enormous amount of supplies. Our ability to finance this trade is reflected in the ease with which foreign markets are finding it possible to obtain credits here. Our ability to extend credit will make us all the surer of the trade which is to be had.

While a number of lenders are keeping their call rate at 2½ per cent. the market is oversupplied with funds at 2 per cent. The decline to this rate has had the usual effect of diminishing the offerings from trust companies and increasing the offerings by banks, a change which grows out of the fact that it is easier for trust companies to deposit their money in the banks at 2 per cent. than to make loans at that rate. The present great abundance of money is also leading to a lessening of the restrictions upon collateral. There is now a good deal of money to be had on collateral containing a smaller proportion of railroad stocks than is ordinarily required in Stock Exchange loans. These are changes which emphasize the ease which is reflected in rates themselves.

A further rise in cotton options and firmer prices in the spot markets reflected the growing belief that cotton producers are likely to find a broadening market for their staple. The export movement of raw cotton was lately enlarged very considerably, and the demand for cotton goods in neutral markets seems to be increasing. All this suggests substantial improvement in a quarter which in some respects presented the most difficult problem which the war imposed upon trade in the United States.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90	Over 90
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	6
Atlanta	4½	5	5½	6½
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	5½	6
Kansas City	4½	5	6	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days ..... 2%@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	2	2¼	2
On time	60 Days. 2%@3	90 Days. 3@3¼	4 to 6 Mos. 3¼@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names ..... 3%@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84¾	$4.84	$4.84¼
Cables	4.87⅛	4.84½	4.84⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.84¼	$4.84⅝
Paris	5.18⅜	5.18¼
Berlin	.87⅛	.87⅝
Switzerland	5.38¾	5.37½
Holland	.40¼	.40¾
Italy	5.38½	5.38

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $226,183,185; balance, $13,421,651; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,880,335.

The local banks gained $102,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Monday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 50c. premium; Minneapolis, 40c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d. up 1-16d; in New York, 49c., up ¼c.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

War Loan Issues Are Dealt In Mostly During Day.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The stock market was generally steady today. Most of the business was in war loan issues, which are benefiting by the plethora of money. Home rails declined under realizing, and colonial stocks, Brazilian bonds, and oil shares were flat. Industrial stocks were active and steady.

American securities changed hands moderately during the forenoon and closed quieter. Canadian Pacific was active and firm.

Money was almost unlendable and discount rates were weak.

Paris Trading Inactive.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Trading was inactive on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 73 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 18½ centimes.

Bank Absorbs J. S. Marcus & Sons.

The Bank of United States, 77 Delancey Street, has absorbed the private banking firm of Joseph S. Marcus & Sons, Madison Avenue and 116th Street. The offices of the latter will be used as a branch. Joseph S. Marcus, head of the firm, is President of the Bank of United States.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. H. Clingerman, formerly General Superintendent of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, has been elected President to succeed the late Thomas Lynch. Mr. Clingerman's successor is Clay F. Lynch, son of the former President, who has been Vice President and General Manager of the Bunsen Coal Company of Illinois.

Kenneth S. Adams, Manager of the Hartford office of Hornblower & Weeks, has been appointed Manager of the Bond Department in the New York office.

The firm of Hollister & Carpenter has been formed, with offices at 31 Nassau Street, to deal in Government and Municipal securities, foreign and domestic. The members are Nelson G. Hollister, formerly of Julius Christenson & Co. of Philadelphia, and Richard Roy Carpenter, who has been in London for the last five years.

Eugene Meyer, Jr. & Co. has issued a circular on the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Montana Power Company.

Lamarche & Condy are offering at a price to yield about 6¼ per cent. first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Standard Baking Company.

H. R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, will speak at the annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association and the Hotel Astor, on Jan. 21, on "Bankers' Acceptances."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	255,002
Year to date	348,994
Same period last year	2,030,110
Average price and change 50 stocks	4,696,354
Same day last year	62.96 + .47
	70.88 + .46

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	68.14	Jan. 18	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	71.07	Jan. 18	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28¼	28½	1,550	Alaska Gold Mines	28½	28¾	28½	28½	+ ¼
9⅞	10	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
50⅝	56½	10,520	Amalgamated Cop	53⅜	56⅝	53⅝	56⅜	+ 1
50⅞	54	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛	+ 1⅛
35⅞	36	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
30¾	31	10,035	Am. Can	30⅜	31⅛	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
93	95¼	1,300	Am. Can pf	95	95½	95	95	+ ⅛
47¾	48	725	Am. Car & Fdry	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	47½	1,400	Am. Coal Products	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅜
4⅞	5½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46½	47⅛	46¼	46¾	+ ⅝
23⅞	24	400	Am. H. & L. pf	5	5	5	5	...
24½	25¼	3,800	Am. Ice Securities	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	...
10¾	10⅞	200	Am. Linseed	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	- ⅛
29	30⅞	100	Am. Linseed pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
28	28½	1,600	Am. Locomotive	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
25½	30	200	Am. Malt pf	27⅛	28⅞	27⅞	28	+ 1½
100⅞	101¼	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	29½	29½	29	29	- ¼
146	149	20	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	60¼	61½	60¼	61¼	+ 1
103	...	300	Am. Snuff	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ 1½
31	32½	33	Am. Snuff pf., new	145	147	145	147	+ 3
104½	105¾	300	Am. Steel F'dries	108	108	108	108	...
118⅝	119¼	400	Am. Sugar Refin	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+ 1
226	227½	1,900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
106	107	300	Am. Tobbacco	118⅜	118⅞	118⅜	118⅞	+ ½
79	80	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	227	227	227	227	+ 2
27	27½	20	Am. Woolen pf	107	107	107	107	...
94¼	94½	830	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79	79	79	...
97	98½	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
101	102	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94⅝	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
101½	103¼	286	Atlantic Coast Line	97½	98	97½	98	+ ¾
*71⅞	72	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	+ 1
72	72¼	2,410	Baltimore & Ohio	103	103	103	103	- ⅛
52	52½	1,920	Baltimore & O. pf	71¼	72	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅝
98	98⅞	14,500	Bethlehem Steel	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
86¾	87	700	Bethlehem Steel pf	53½	54⅜	51⅝	52⅜	+ ½
15⅜	15⅝	400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	98	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
49¼	51	2,500	California Petrol	86½	87	86½	87	+ ½
164	164¾	2,100	California Pet. pf	15⅜	18½	15⅜	18½	+ ⅜
35⅛	35½	7,340	Canadian Pacific	47	50⅜	47	50	- ⅜
101⅝	102	1,800	Central Leather	161¼	164⅜	161	164⅜	+ 4⅛
109	111	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	115	115½	115	115½	+ ⅛
43¾	44	1,200	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	110	110	102	102	...
108¾	111	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	44	42⅜	44	+ 1⅛
28⅝	29½	1,200	Chi. Gt. Western	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...
88	89¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
125¼	127	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89	+ ½
120¼	126¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126	126¾	126	126⅝	...
37	38	300	Chi. & Northwest	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½	+ ⅛
40	40½	6,200	Chino Copper	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+ ⅛
10	11	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
100	100	200	Colorado Southern	25	25	25	25	...
100	100	100	Col. South. 1st p	45	45	45	45	+ ⅜
100	100	740	Col. South. 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+ ⅜
120¾	121	400	Consolidated Gas	120¾	120¾	120	120¾	+ ⅝
49	49½	600	Continental Can	48	49	48	49	+ ⅛
91	92	910	Continental Can pf	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ⅛
104¼	106	400	Corn Products Ref	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	- ⅛
147½	152½	464	Delaware & Hud	151	152	150½	152	+ 1
6	6½	100	Del., Lack. & West	418	420	418	420	+ ⅝
11	11½	800	Den. & Rio Grande	...	...	...	420	+ 5
11¼	12	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8	12	800	Distillers' Secur	11	11	9½	11	+ 2
22⅜	22⅞	3,100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
33½	35⅞	1,900	Erie	7	7	7	7	...
86	90	1,500	Erie 1st pf	22⅜	23⅞	22⅜	23⅞	+ 1
93⅜	95	600	General Motors	87	90	87	89⅝	+ 2
31⅝	31⅞	2,900	General Motors pf	94	94	88⅝	94	+ 1½
115	115¼	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	32	32	31½	31½	- ¼
30	30⅛	2,400	Gt. Northern pf	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	115¼	+ ⅝
50⅝	50⅞	1,200	G. J. certs. ore prop	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	3,300	Guggenheim Explor	49½	50⅝	49½	49½	+ ⅛
10⅝	11	1,000	Inspiration Copper	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
50	50	500	Inter.-Met. v. t. rcts	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜	...
...	96	100	Inter.-Met. pf	50	50	50	50	...
96	96¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
35	36	400	Int. Paper pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	- ⅛
23½	23½	2,100	Kan. City Southern	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
56	57⅜	300	Kan. City South. pf	57	57	56	56	+ 1
...	84	25	Kayser (J.) & Co	80	80	80	80	...
97	100	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	99	99	99	99	+ 6
92½	95	200	Laclede Gas	93	93	93	93	...
135¾	138½	3,300	Lehigh Valley	134⅜	136	134⅜	136	- ⅛
173	178	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ 1½
117½	118½	750	Louis. & Nash	118	118⅛	118	118	+ 2⅜
67½	68	1,200	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	...
18¼	18⅜	1,200	Maxwell Motors	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	...
56¾	57¼	4,150	Max. Motors 1st pf	54½	57⅛	54½	57⅛	+ 2⅜
23	23¼	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	22½	23⅜	22	23	+ 1¼
...	1	200	Mercantile Marine	1	1	1	1	...
59¼	60	1,800	Mexican Petroleum	56	59½	56	59½	+ 2⅝
18	18¼	900	Miami Copper	18	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	270	Minn & St. Louis	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ½
...	114	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	25	25	25	25	...
126½	128	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	112⅜	113½	112⅜	113½	+ ½
10	10¼	2,400	M., St.P., & S.S.M.pf	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ½
28¼	30	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
10⅞	11½	20,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	27⅞	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅝
45½	45¾	1,300	Missouri Pacific	9¼	11¼	9¼	11¼	+ 1¾
100½	101	215	Montana Power	44½	45½	44½	45½	+ 1¼
125	127½	350	Mont. Power pf	101	102½	101	101	+ 1
124	126	50	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	126	125	125	+ 1
11⅝	12½	350	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	+ 1
50	60	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	12⅝	12½	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Nat. En. & St. Co. pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
898	1,200	1,200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅝
87	89	1,600	Nevada Con. Cop	13	13¼	13	13½	+ ⅛
520	100	100	N. Y. Central	89	89	89	89½	+ ⅛
2,800	2,900	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
106	106½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
121	122	2,410	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
54	12	100	Northern Pacific	102	103⅛	102	103⅛	+ ⅝
72	75	100	Penn. R. R	106	106¼	105⅞	106¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	People's Gas, Chi	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅝
100	100	100	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
250	250	200	P. C. C. & St. L	71	72	71	72	+ ½
700	700	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	17¼	17½	17½	17½	- ½
250	250	700	Pressed Steel Car	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	...
200	200	250	Pressed Steel Car pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
300	300	200	Pullman Co	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
2,000	2,000	300	Quicksilver	154	154	153¼	153½	+ ¼
2,000	2,000	100	Railway Steel Sp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
21,800	21,900	500	Ray Con. Copper	25	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
500	600	600	Reading	16¾	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
315	410	100	Reading 2d pf	147⅝	149¼	147⅝	149¼	+ 1½
212	212	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	85	85	85	85	- 2
1,988	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	21	22	21	22	+ 1
100	100	100	Rock Island Co	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+ ⅝
100	100	100	Rock Island Co. pf	17	17	17	17	...
100	100	100	Kumely, (M.,) Co	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
100	100	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	- ⅛
100	100	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
700	700	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	39	38	38	...
200	200	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	184	184	184	184	...
3,100	3,200	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	27	27	27	27	...
2,200	2,200	100	Southern Pacific	85½	85½	85¼	85½	+ ⅛
1,000	1,000	100	So. Railway ext	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
4,700	4,700	100	Standard Milling	58	59	58	59	+ ⅝
210	210	100	Studebaker Co	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
1,500	1,500	800	Studebaker Co. pf	42	42	42	43½	+ 1⅛
100	100	900	Tennessee Copper	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
3,411	3,500	300	Texas Co	134	134	133¾	134	+ ⅜
100	100	100	Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
100	100	300	Third Avenue	43	43	43	43	+ ½
100	100	100	Twin City R. T	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	+ ½
100	100	100	Un. B. & P. Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	- ⅛
6,300	6,400	100	Union Pacific	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
500	500	300	Union Pacific war	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
300	300	100	Union Pacific pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	United Cigar Mfrs	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼	+ 1⅛
100	100	100	United Cigar Invest	43	43	43	43	...
100	100	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	200	U. S. Rubber	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
8,600	8,600	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
1,000	1,000	330	U. S. Steel	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
2,400	2,400	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	1,200	300	Utah Copper	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
3,300	3,300	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	400	Wabash	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Wabash pf	...	...	20¼	20¼	+ 1
17	17	1,000	Western Maryland	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	3,200	Western Union	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	- ⅛
3¾	3¾	1,700	Westingh. E. & M	61⅜	61¾	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜
15	16	200	Wheel. & L. Erie	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	- ⅛
5½	6	1,225	W. & L. E. 1st pf	15	15	15	15	+ 1½
32½	36	100	Wisconsin Central	4¼	6	4¼	6	+ 1½
94	95	1,700	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	32	33	33	33	+ 1⅛
				33	33	33	33	+ 2½
				92	94½	92	94¼	+ 2⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations:

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	98¼	...	Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	...
2s, c, 1930	98¼	...	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	102
2s, c, 1918	101	...	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	102
3s, c, 1918	101	102			
4s, r, 1925	106½	...			
4s, c, 1925	109¾	...			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97¼	...			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Adams Ex	88	...	Chi & Alt	9½	13½
Allis-C pf	34½	37	Do pf	9½	...
Am Ag C pf	90½	92	Chi, Ind & L pf	50	60
Am Ag C pf	80	84	Chi & Nor	132	150
A B S & F Fdy	87	97	C, C, C & St L pf	60	67
Do pf	134	137½	Cluett-P	67	101
A S & F pf	115	119	Do pf	97	...
Am C pf	59	...	Cleve & P	158	...
Am C pf	102	...	Cleve & P	89	...
Am Cot O pf	104	105½	Corn pf	60	69½
Am Cot O pf	95	97¾	Crex Carp	60	70
Am Exp	95	96	Crex Carp pf	48	...
Am Malt	4	5¼	Do pf	91	...
A S pf, B	70	74	D & Co pf	89	...
A S R pf	112	113½	Det Ed	112	...
A T & C, 50%	102	104	Do pf	67	...
Am Wool	18	25	Det U Ry	80	...
A W P pf	4	10	D, S & S & A pf	6	...
Ann Arbor	30	40	East Kod	465	...
Do pf	97	100	Erie 2d pf	29	30
Assets R	5¼	10	F M & S	10	...
Bald Loc	38	39½	Do pf	38	51
Beech Ck	85	...	Gen Ch	100	106
Batop M	½	1	Do pf	108½	110
Br Sh pf	90	...	Gen Elec	143½	144½
B U Tn C	123	125	Goldfield Con	3	4
Bruns Ter	7½	8	Do pf	95	99
B, R & P	90	...	Hav El Ry	79	...
Do pf	120	130	L & P	91¼	...
Bull'n Co	27	30	Helme (G W) Co	180	200
Canada So	56¼	...	Do pf	110	113
Care (J I) Co	85	...	Homestake	112	118
C R I & P pf	335	...	Inger-R	106	...
N Y			Do pf	93	...

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ill Cent	107	...	Pac Mail	20	21¼
Do pf	12	15	Do pf	28	33
Int H pf	115	117	Penn. R. R	99	99
Int H Cor	...	114½	Petit-Mull	10	20
Do pf	...	114½	P, C, C & St L pf	...	105
Int Paper	9	10	P, Ft W & C	158	...
Int S F	6	10	Pitts S pf	92	...
Do pf	6	13	Pub S Cor	106	...
Iowa Cent	7	...	Q'kslv pf	1½	2¼
Do pf	18	...	Ry St Spr	87	90
K C, Ft S & M pf	67	...	Rdg 1st pf	90	...
Kayser (J)	...	...	Rens & S	168	...
K & D M	3	10	Rumely (M)	9	...
Do pf	36	...	Do pf	9	...
Kresge (SS)	100¾	...	St L & S F	1½	2¼
Co pf	104½	...	Fran	6	12
Lack Steel	28	32	Do 1st pf	12	17
L E & W	6	7½	St L S W	17	...
Do pf	14½	...	Do pf	37	...
Ligg & M	225	...	Sears-R pf	122¼	...
Do pf	114½	...	So P R S	40	...
Long Isl'd	32	40	L-W Bla	26	...
Do 1st pf	100	104	Std M pf	68	70
Do 2d pf	74	77	T P L Tr	96	...
Lor Co pf	112	114	T, St L & W	1	3
M'kay Cos	73	74½	Do pf	4	8
Mar Elev	124	129	Und Type	70	...
M Dep Sts	...	97	Do pf	101	...
Do pf	...	97	Un Cig M	100	103½
Mer M pf	4	6	Do pf	90	...
Mex Nat	67	68	Un Dry G	50	...
M St P & S S M	115	82	Do pf	89	50
Do pf	10	...	Un Exp	71	...
Mor & Es	161	...	U S I A	25	26
N C & St L	...	130	Do pf	73	...
Nat Lead	47	48	U S R & Imp	48	...
Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf	27	...	Va-Car Ch pf	87	88
Do 2d pf	4½	7	Va R & P	60	...
N Y A & W	7	10	Vul Det	5	10
N Y L & W	112	121	Do pf	35	40
Nort So

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MARCH 1, 1915 is the last day for filing annual returns of income covering the year ending December 31, 1914.

Our Trust Department will be glad to help you with this or other matters relative to the Income Tax.

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COTTON 30 POINTS UP IN STRONG MARKET

Activity Due to Legitimate Trade Demand, with No Sign of Manipulation.

EUROPE BUYING HEAVILY

American Mills Likely to Pay Dearly for Delaying the Placing of Orders.

There was more strength and activity in the cotton market yesterday than at any time since the Exchange reopened more than two months ago. New high levels were reached on the opening and a further advance of nearly 20 points was made before the close. Final prices represented a net gain of more than 30 points, which constitutes the biggest fluctuation for any single day since the resumption of business on Nov. 16.

The action of the market appears to have resulted almost entirely from the operation of legitimate trade factors. So far there has been no evidence of so-called manipulation. The demand for actual cotton has furnished the motive power.

The buying has been largely for the account of European trade interests, together with some of the big local spot concerns. For the last month there has been a steady stream of arrivals of representatives of European importing concerns, and they have come because they found such difficulty with cable service that it was felt necessary to have agents in the United States. These foreign representatives have established themselves in New York and have acted in the capacity of clearing houses of information, receiving offers from the South, selecting quotations and firms, and cabling the results to their houses. As a result of this policy much cotton has been bought in the South and a large line of contracts has been quietly absorbed.

Exports for the day reached 60,000 bales, including 23,000 to Great Britain and 35,000 to the Continent. On account of the unprecedented amount of cotton on shipboard at the ports it is believed that the export movement from now on will reach extraordinary proportions, considering the time of year. Galveston, for instance, predicts the export of 500,000 bales from that port alone in January. More than half that amount already has been shipped this month, and last Saturday there were 187,000 bales on shipboard awaiting clearance.

Although Europe has been a heavy buyer, some concerns have taken advantage of the low price to make purchases for two years ahead. American mills have been backward in making purchases. It looks now as if they might be forced to pay at least 1c a pound over the average rate obtained by their European competitors. Prices already have risen more than 100 points, or 10c per pound, since the market reached its low level the day after the Government issued its crop estimate, in the early part of December.

The goods situation is improving to some extent. An advance of 1/4c per pound on standard prints went into effect yesterday on the new basis being 4 5/8c against the previous price of 4 3/8c.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, 1/4c advance.

The local market for spot was steady, 30 points advance, 8.50 for middling upland; sales, 1,000 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.37	8.18	8.36@8.39	8.04@8.07
March	8.60	8.40	8.60@8.62	8.34@8.36
May	8.99	8.80	8.98@8.99	8.59@8.60
July	9.07	8.84	9.06@9.06	8.73@8.74
October	9.29	9.06	9.28@9.29	8.94@8.96
December	9.43	9.21	9.42@9.43	9.09 9.10

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Yr.
Galveston	21,074	26,250	12,779
New Orleans	7,294	11,562	6,611
Mobile	749	266	905
Savannah	12,900	13,504	5,438
Charleston	806	1,016	315
Wilmington	1,745	2,645	1,235
Norfolk	1,722		

Total port receipts, 66,044, against 34,838 same day last year.

RECEIPTS PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Yr.
Augusta	2,610	1,564	944
Memphis	3,970	10,441	8,227
St. Louis	988	4,423	2,505
Houston	28,893	43,008	31,838

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	27,000 to 30,000	43,573	31,656
New Orleans	16,500 to 20,500	16,005	13,524

Total exports yesterday, 60,629; so far this season, 3,172,975, against 5,998,890 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. M'ling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
5,730	New Orleans	8	366,592	278,923
1,200	Mobile	7¾	28,130	26,302
2,046	Savannah	8¼	317,323	118,750
3,242	Galveston	8¼	529,627	304,169
	Wilmington	8	47,375	26,562
2,675	Norfolk	8	29,748	48,459
2,483	Augusta	8¼	15,160	86,091
4,100	Memphis	7¾	261,010	239,937
	St. Louis	7¾	53,149	20,518
9,304	Houston	8¼	268,439	196,632

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 14,204 bales; all American. Closed very steady.

$10,300 FOR EXCHANGE SEAT.

Four Memberships on Cotton Board Sell at an Advance.

Memberships on the Cotton Exchange advanced yesterday from $9,250 to $10,300 in the sale of four seats at auction. The membership owned by Charles Le B. Homer was bought by Walter W. Price of E. & C. Randolph for the top price, and another, held by S. H. P. Pell, went to John G. Lonsdale of Logan & Bryan for $10,200.

Two seats held in the name of Charles A. Kittle of the defunct firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. were bought by J. T. Gwathmey for $10,000 each. The membership sold at $9,250 changed hands several weeks ago; the last sale before those recorded yesterday.

The auction was the result of the failure of S. H. P. Pell & Co. and Homer Howe & Co. last July. The firms went under because of the sharp fall of cotton prices on the day the Exchange was closed by the Governors.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	250	250	250	250
2,577	Alaska	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
3,697	Alaska rights	.30c	31c	29c	30c
450	Allouez	37	37½	37	37
886	Amalgamated	55¾	56½	55½	56
400	Am. Zinc	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¼
100	Arizona Com.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Butte & Bal.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,335	Butte & Sup.	42¾	44½	42¾	43¾
175	Calumet & A.	54	54¼	54	54¼
2	Cal. & Hecla	366	366	366	366
50	Centennial	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
531	Chino	35¾	35¾	34½	35¼
130	Copper Range	32¼	33	32¼	32¾
50	East Butte	10	10	10	10
450	Granby	61	62¾	61	62¾
25	Greene-Can	24	24	24	24
150	Hancock	11	11	11	11
10	Inspiration	19½	19½	19½	19½
55	Island Creek	46½	46½	46½	46½
33	Island C. pf.	88	89	88	89
245	Isle Royale	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
30	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
65	Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
225	Mayflower	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	Mohawk	48	48	48	48
340	Nevada Con	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
640	New Arcadian	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
150	Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
741	North Butte	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Old Dominion	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
22	Osceola	68½	68½	68	68
320	Pond Creek	15	15½	15	15¼
30	Quincy	50	50	50	50
469	Ray Con	16½	17	16¾	17
20	Shannon	4¾	5	4¾	5
70	Shattuck	22	22¾	22	22¾
495	Superior	24¾	26	24½	26
700	St. Mary's Land	29	29¾	29	29¾
75	Tamarack	27½	27¾	27¼	27½
100	Union Con. L.	.95c	95c	95c	95c
386	U. S. Smelting	21½	21¾	20¾	21
270	U. S. Smelt. pf.	40	40	39½	39¾
450	Utah Apex	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
185	Utah Con	10	10¼	10	10¼
154	Utah Copper	52	53¾	52	53½
90	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Wolverine	37	38	37	38

RAILROADS.

20	A., T. & S. F.	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
51	Bos. & Albany	190¼	190¼	190	190
10	Boston Elev.	95	95	95	95
150	Boston & Me.	25	25	21	22
50	Mass. Electric	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Mass. Elec. pf.	52	52	50½	50½
274	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53½	54	53½	54
10	Puget Sound pf.	99	99	99	99
145	W. End St. Ry.	70	70	69½	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

668	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118¾	119	118¾	118¾
20	Am. Agr. Chem.	50	50	50	50
30	Am. Agr. C. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Amoskeag pf.	98½	99	98½	99
30	Am. Sugar	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
302	Am. Sugar pf.	104¾	105	104¾	105
225	Am. Sugar pf.	113	113	113	113
106	Am. Woolen	77¾	78	77¾	78
10	A., G. & W. I. pf	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
50	East Boston L.	10	10	10	10
50	*Edison	255	255	255	255
189	Gen. Electric	143½	143½	143½	143½
20	Mass. Gas	84½	84½	84½	84½
92	New Eng. Tel.	135¼	137	135¼	137
250	Pullman	152¾	153¾	152¾	153
10	Reece Button'e.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
30	Torrington	29	29	29	29
50	Torrington pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
204	United Fruit	122	123	121¾	122¾
444	United Shoe M.	65¾	66	65¾	66¼
260	U. S. Steel	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½
37	U. S. Steel pf.	108	109	108	109
1,062	Western Union	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87¾	87¾	87½	87½
2,000	Am. Tel. & T. cv. 4½s	97¾	98	97¾	98
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	60	60	60	60
3,000	Mass. G. 4½s, 1929	97	97	97	97
3,000	Mass. G. 4½s, 1931	93	93	93	93
12,000	Pond C. 6s	96½	96	96½	96
2,000	W. E. 4s, '16	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	West. El. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth Fish. pf.	72	72	72	72
182	Chi. Pn. Tool	53¾	53¾	53	53¼
515	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾
5	Chi. T. & T.	205	205	205	205
90	Com. Edison	136	136	136	136
47	Dia. Match	95½	95½	95	95½
100	Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	106¼	107	106¼	107
30	Ill. Brick	61	61	61	61
45	Mont. Ward	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
40	Nat. Carbon	125	125	125	125
11	Nat. Carb. pf.	121¼	121¼	121	121
2	Pac. Gas	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
112	People's Gas	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
5	Quak. Oats pf.	104	104	104	104
170	Swift & Co.	106¾	107¼	106¼	107¼
228	Un. Carbide	156½	158¾	156¼	158¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92	92	92	92

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Con. Coal	92	92	92	92
300	Hous. Oil	cfts. 11	11	11	11
50	Ho. O. pf.	cfts. 54	54	54	54
20	New Am. Cas.	50	50	50	50
78	Northern Cent.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
100	Un. Rys. & E.	25	25	25	25
250	Way. O. & G.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$1,000	Anac. & P. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	85	85	85	85
2,000	A. C. L. Conn. 5s, cv. ctfs.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Caro. Cent. 4s	85	85	85	85
5,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,400	Cy. Bal. 4s'57	96	96	96	96
400	Cy. Bal. 5s'16	100½	100½	100½	100¼
4,000	Con. Coal 6s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
600	Hag. & Fr. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Jack'v'e Gas 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97¼
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	35	35	35	35
2,000	N. Y., Bost. & Chi. 5s	33	33	33	33
6,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	82¾	82¾
5,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86	86	86	86

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90	Houghton	1⅝	2
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Begole	1⅛	1⅜	La Rose	.10	.75
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	.07	.15
BostonEly	.15	.20	McK-Dar	.50	.55
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mex Metals	.14	.16
Calumet	.95	1	Mines of A.	1⅛	1⅛
Chief Con	.80	.90	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Con Cop	1¼	1¼	Nev-Doug	.70	.75
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop	.10	.12
Crown Res	.70	.75	Oneco	.75	.85
Davis-D	1	1½	So Lake	4⅞	5
E & B B	.95	1½	Stewart M.	1⅝	1¾
First Nat.	1¾	1⅞	Utu Verde	1¾	2
Gold'd Con	1¾	1¾	Yukon	2¾	2¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Amal. Copper	55⅞	56	55⅞	56
10	Am. Gas of N. J.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
20	Baldwin Loco.	40	40	40	40
50	Bald. Loc. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
100	Beth Steel pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
250	Cambria. Steel	45	45	44¾	44¾
89	Cam. St. scrip	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
20	Den. & R. G.	6	6	6	6
90	Elec. Stor. B.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
60	Gen. Asph. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
2	In. C. of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Key. Tel. ctfs	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Leh. Nav. st'k	75¼	75¼	75	75
133	Leh. Nav. ctfs	75	75	75	75
22	Lehigh Valley	67½	68	67½	68
20	L. V. Tr. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
42	Minehill	55	55	55	55
100	Missouri Pac.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Northern Pac.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
168	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¾	53	53¼
985	Phila. Electric	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
902	Phila. Co. scrip	91	91	91	91
1,715	Ph. R. Tr. ctfs	10	10	10	10
10	Ph. R. Tr. st'k	10	10	10	10
166	Reading	74	74	74	74¼
600	Tonopah Mining	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
106	Ton. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
95	Un. Gas Imp.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
235	U. S. Steel	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
277	Union Traction	36	36	36	36

BONDS.

200	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
10,000	Bald. Lo. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Beth. Steel 5s	117	117	117	117
7,000	Elec. & P. 4s ctfs	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
3,000	Key. Tel. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,000	Leh. Nav. cons. 4½s	98	98	98	98
2,000	Phila. C. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Ph. El. gold 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
500	Ph. El. gold 5s	102	102	102	102
10,000	Reading gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
5,000	Span.-Am. Iron 6s	100¾	101	100¾	101

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am. Sewer P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
30	Am. Wind. G. pf.	122¼	122½	122¼	122½
50	Columbia G. & E.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
180	Crucible S. com.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
10	Harbison W. pf.	99	99	99	99
45	Independent Brew	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Independent B. pf	22	22	22	22
203	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49½
10	Nat. Fireproof	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
80	N. Fireproof. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
18	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
270	Pure Oil	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝
10	Pitts. Brewing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Pitts. Coal	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
50	Union S. & S.	98½	98½	98½	98½
20	Westing'se El.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
35	Westing'se Mach.	12	12	12	12
20	Westing'se A.	120	120	120	120

BONDS.

$2,000	Mfr.	99	99	99	99

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Jan. 16, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 9		$23,319,948.81
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$1,297,616.28	
Temporary loans	4,356,583.90	
Corporate stock sold to Sinking Fund	100,000.00	5,754,200.18
		$29,054,148.99
Payments—		
General administration	$3,977,833.32	
Redemption of bonds	3,251,080.00	
Interest on bonds	64,675.54	7,293,788.86
Balance Jan. 16		$21,760,360.13

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Jan. 9	$1,185,114.09	
Receipts	715,278.48	
	$1,900,392.57	
Payments	450,437.46	
Balance uninvested Jan. 16		1,449,955.11
Aggregate balances Jan. 16		$23,210,315.24

UNIONTOWN BANK CLOSED.

Board of Directors Decide to Suspend Business of First National.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Jan. 18.—The First National Bank of Uniontown failed to open its doors this morning. Waiting customers were told that the Board of Directors was in session, and an announcement would soon be made.

A large crowd gathered in front of the bank, and a few minutes before noon a notice was posted on the door announcing that the institution was closed by order of the Directors. President J. V. Thompson said the bank would not reopen until there was enough money on the counters to pay all depositors.

The First National of Uniontown has a capital of $100,000, and in the last statement the surplus was given as $1,000,000. Recently the bank paid an extra dividend of 700 per cent., until which time it led the roll of honor banks.

President Thompson is one of the largest individual owners of coal lands in the country, and it was reported last week that he was about to close deals in coal lands amounting to $18,000,000. Failure of these transactions, it was reported today, caused the closing of the bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Controller of the Currency Williams announced today that the Directors of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Penn., were trying to arrange for its reopening, but that the result of their negotiations would be unknown for several days.

"Its liabilities have been largely reduced and liquidated," says the Controller, "as the result of earnest efforts on the part of this office during the past eighteen months, and it is hoped that its depositors may be eventually paid in full."

OUTLAW TRADING IN LONDON

Stock Exchange Members Complain of Irregular Stock Sales.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—There is a growing feeling in Stock Exchange circles that legislation should be put through by the Government to prevent the selling of stocks by outside institutions below the minimum fixed by the committee and the Treasury.

At present the London and several provincial Stock Exchanges are handicapped severely, especially where gilt-edge securities are concerned, by institutions whose principals are not members of any exchange, and are in position to put through transactions in stocks and shares at any price they like, whereas exchange members are bound by the Treasury rules.

It is reported that the Treasury has notified such dealers and institutions that they wish the restrictions placed on Stock Exchange dealings to apply also to their transactions, but as the notification does not make the restriction imperative, it is contended that further and stronger action should be taken.

Something on the lines of a chartered agency or corporate body, embracing the London and provincial exchanges, is advocated, to place members—or as they would then be termed "chartered brokers or dealers"—under permanent Government control, and thus check the outside dealing now complained of.

OPENS CASE FOR ROADS.

Engineers Earn More Than Some Governors, Attorney Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—James M. Sheean, attorney for the Western railroads whose engineers, firemen and hostlers are demanding higher wages and shorter hours of work, in outlining the railroad side of the case to the Board of Arbitration, today said that the Governors of seven States of the Union could make more money sitting in the cab of a locomotive on some of the runs of the Western lines than they now receive as the executives of their respective States.

The presentation of evidence for the men began on November 30, last, and was completed today, after which Mr. Sheean made his remarks.

"Of the 5,000 men whose wages for the entire years to June 30, 1913, will be cited," Mr. Sheean continued, "there is a maximum of $3,725.20 for passenger engineers; $3,342.50 for freight engineers; $1,752.20 for passenger firemen, and $1,890.32 for freight firemen. The Governors of seven States received $3,000 a year or less, while those of seven other States receive $4,000, or only slightly above the engineers' maximum earnings."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	60.81	59.11	59.76	+ .74
Industrials	56.44	55.74	56.16	+ .20

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Jan. 9	61.56	61.26	61.42	+ .18
Jan. 11	62.44	61.44	62.19	+ .77
Jan. 12	62.39	61.98	62.09	— .10
Jan. 13	62.18	61.77	61.84	— .25
Jan. 14	62.24	61.87	62.04	+ .20
Jan. 15	62.43	61.81	62.35	+ .31
Jan. 16	62.61	62.30	62.49	+ .14
Jan. 18	63.14	62.42	62.96	+ .47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan. rge.	14.84.94	Jan. 23	79.17	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. rge.	13.79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.29
Jan. rge.	12.78.63	Jan. 3	78.66	Jan. 31	76.62
Year's range					
to date	63.14	Jan. 18	60.07	Jan. 2	62.96
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.62	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.80

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop	5	Mar. 15 '15	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Am. Locos	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100½	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sept., 1915	101½	101⅝	3.40
Argen. Gov	5	Dec. 15 '15	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Argen. Gov	6	Dec. 15 '16	99⅜	99½	6.10
Argen. Gov	6	Dec. 15 '17	99¼	99⅜	6.05
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100½	100⅝	3.50
Beth. Steel	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.10
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2 '24	102½	102¾	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91¾	92	7.45
C. & Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	94	95½	8.40
Con. Power	8	1917	96½	97¾	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	99¾	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	99	99	6.30
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	96¼	97¼	6.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101	101¾	4.40
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Gr. N. Ry.	5	May, 1915	96¾	97¼	13.80
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15 '15	100	100¼	2.50
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99¾	100	5.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.60
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.55
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97¼	6.75
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2 '15	100	100¼	2.75
M. K. & T.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	1917	99¾	99¾	6.10
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	92	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.80
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Sept. 15 '15	99¾	99¾	4.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept. 15 '15	99¾	100¼	4.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

FRANK & SEDER of Pittsburgh, Penn., are open to buy for spot cash for immediate delivery $15,000 worth of cheap furs for basement only. Call with samples or telephone Monday morning. H. J. Shamberg, care S. Solomon, resident buyer, 470 4th Av.

TWO LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS FOR RENT; suitable for either showrooms or resident buyer's office; best location in New York; no charge for light or janitor service; low rent. Room 205, 1,204 Broadway.

PARTIES ABOUT TO OPEN first-class costume fashion shop in Central New York (backed by experience, highest order) would like to connect with good house looking for outlet. S 145 Times.

suit and cloak department to let in a department store in a city of 600,000; the party must be responsible; fine opportunity; principals only. Address Department, Box 155 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS WANTED ON CLOTH AND SILK DRESSES; must show own samples; prices from $2.25 to $12.50; afternoons between 4 and 5 o'clock, eleventh floor, 15 West 17th St.

PACIFIC COAST SALESMAN, with established trade among principal buyers in leather goods, jewelry, and fancy goods, is open to represent some reliable manufacturer. S 152 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cloth dresses by dress jobber exclusively; must show own samples; prices from $2.25 to $5.00. 3d floor, 15 W. 20th St.

I HAVE A JOB LOT OF MILLINERY which I will dispose of to a quick buyer at a very low price. E. J. Clancy, 422 West 55th St.

BIG JOBS in waists and muslin underwear to close out at a great sacrifice on account of moving. M. Abramson, 42 Walker St.

SALESMAN, traveling Middle West and city, open for representative line; misses' suits from $7.50 up or popular priced line of coats. S. H., Times Harlem.

CONTRACTOR, PLANT 30 MACHINES, willing to make silk, serge and washable dresses or waists. Telephone Stuyvesant 5308.

COMPLETE CLOAK FACTORY: Singer machines, pressing plant, power tables, motors, cutting tables, &c. 38 West 26th, 7th floor.

PARTITIONS AND SHOWCASES of our office and showroom for sale cheap. Wm. Jackman's Sons, 11 West 32d St.

CONTRACTORS ON SILK AND COTTON dresses; must show own samples. Call all week, afternoons, 37 West 32d, 3d floor.

SUB-CONTRACTORS TO ESTIMATE ON skirts and suits; bring samples of your work Tuesday. Loft 4, 15 West 18th St.

JOB OF 300 INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S coats to close; very cheap. J. Weinberg, 33 West 34th. Telephone 6759 Greeley.

JOB OF 50 DRESSES, SILKS, SERGES, and velvets and evening gowns; sold very cheap. 7th floor, 24 East 22d St.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF FURS TO CLOSE out; big opportunity. J. H. Sheer, 423 West 55th St.

JOBBERS WILL LOOK AT LADIES' SUITS all week, from 9 to 12. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

CHILDREN'S SILK SOCKS, cotton tops and soles, and cotton socks. Sloper Bros., 605 Broadway.

LARGE LOT OF LADIES' SUITS AT A big sacrifice. J. H. Sheer, 423 W. 55th St.

MEN'S PANTS TO CLOSE OUT; heavy and light weight. Welsbard, 21 Walker St.

BIG LOT OF MEN'S NECKWEAR to close out cheap. Manhattan, 835 Broadway.

JOBBER WANTS TO LOOK AT SPRING coats and suits. 20 West 37th St., 7th floor.

300 skirts to close out. Klein & Flower, 12 W. 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¾@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¾@4¼ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Imports Drop.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show a sharp drop in receipts of raw silk in this country last month, as compared with the same month in previous years. Last month only 1,708,711 pounds of raw silk were received here, compared with 2,874,131 in December, 1913, and of this total 1,375,805 pounds came from Japan. Even this amount showed a drop of about 740,000 pounds from the corresponding total last year. Sharp declines were also shown in the receipts of European, Chinese, tussah and doppioni silks.

Are Showing Spring Shoes.

The better stores of the city, having customers leaving for the various Winter resorts, are showing goods from their early Spring receipts. There are fewer early Spring styles this year than ever before. Pumps have the call over oxfords, and white is a leading shade, especially in combination with black or tan. These combinations are also very good in men's and women's rubber sole oxfords, with leather trimmed stays and straps. Tan calf and patient leather are mostly used, and these show up very handsomely. These early styles are shown mostly to feel the public pulse, as clearance sales are now receiving the most attention as business getters.

Buy Only One of a Size.

Manufacturers in the coat and suit trade are complaining of the character of buying that is going on. The buyers, they say, are purchasing only one garment in a given size and scattering their selections to such a degree that it is impossible to do anything but an "odds-and-ends" business. One manufacturer said that, owing to this sort of buying, he has to invest $2,000 in piece goods for every order of $500 that is placed with him. He may be able to dispose of this surplus fabric later on the season, but the investment he must make to cut an individual suit is far out of proportion to the immediate return he gets. He said the orders now being placed come close to a special order business.

Silk Supplies Are Short.

Buyers of silks who bought sparingly in the last few months are now having trouble in getting the goods they want to fill their needs. In several instances it is said that the buyers are clamoring for rush deliveries of goods but that, because of the paucity of stocks, the manufacturers will be unable to meet much of this demand for the next six weeks or so. This is said to be true of practically all kinds of staple silks, and especially so of the crepe weaves. Because of the shortness of supplies and the increasing demand, prices are rising and much of the mark-off that followed the drop in raw silk prices soon after the beginning of the war has been regained. Curtailment enforced by the lack of buying during the late Summer and Fall months is held responsible for the present shortage of goods.

Active Demand for Buttons.

The button manufacturers are finding an active demand for their products, especially in the novelty effects. Salesmen now on the road are sending in very satisfactory orders, and the outlook is regarded as promising. Pearls, ivories, celluloids, galaliths and metal buttons in quarter, half, and full ball are the most sought after articles. The last named are in demand because of the style trend toward military effects. In sizes, a curious tendency has developed. Where formerly 12 and 14 ligne goods were used on waists, the sizes now range as high as 30 lignes. For coats, the size trend is in the other direction, 60-ligne sizes being asked for in place of the usual 60, 70, and 80 ligne goods. Smaller buttons are also being used for suits, 36 to 45 ligne buttons being utilized; where 45 to 60 ligne sizes were the vogue in the past.

Retiring from Claflin Co.

Dexter N. Farce, retired from the H. B. Claflin Company yesterday, after more than fifty years of continuous service, about half of which was spent as Treasurer of the company. Just before leaving he was presented with a handsome Tiffany watch, bearing his initials and the following inscription: "Dexter N. Farce, as a token of esteem from his associates in the H. B. Claflin Company, Jan. 15, 1915." The watch was presented to Mr. Farce by John Claflin, who in a brief speech touched upon Mr. Farce's long and active service with the house. Mr. Farce replied briefly and with considerable feeling. It became known yesterday that Stuart W. Eames, who has been Assistant Treasurer of the Claflin Company for several years, had tendered his resignation, and it is understood that he will leave the company in the near future. H. C. Eames, who was formerly the company's sales manager for the Far West, resigned late last week. Both S. W. and H. C. Eames are brothers of John C. Eames, who left the General Managership of the company several weeks ago.

Are Charging for Samples.

From selling agencies whose business it is to develop export trade comes the complaint that many manufacturers are charging the agencies for the samples they use in getting business. A specific instance was told of yesterday where a certain manufacturer had billed a well-known agency for $2.94 worth of samples that one of the agency's men had taken abroad with him. In a letter to the agency regarding them, the manufacturer says that he did not want to deliver the samples and did so only at the request of the agency's representative. The letter then goes on to say that the manufacturer wanted a check covering their cost, as he did not put the samples out on memorandum and did not intend to take them back. The agencies say that it is unfair to expect them to pay for the samples their men must carry to get business, when they have to bear all the other expenses of the trips, and that it is detrimental to the interest of the manufacturers. They also point out that the support given by German, French and English manufacturers under similar conditions is much different.

Gray Goods Prices Still Advance.

There was considerably more price strength visible in the local gray goods market yesterday under the influence of the further advance in cotton. Bids of 3⅝ cents for spot deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s were refused by at least one house, which asked 3 13-16 cents. For deliveries of this construction past April, some of the mills were asking 4 cents. Some spot sales of these goods have been reported at 3⅝ cents, but it is said that they were made in small lots to small buyers and that this price was, therefore, not a criterion at the moment. Among other sales were 38½-inch 64-68s, for spot delivery, at 3¾ cents. Late in the day the house that sold the goods at this figure was asking 3 11-16 cents for them. It was reported that one mill had instructed its selling house to ask 5⅞ cents for 39-inch 80-80s for delivery from May on, this figure having previously been bid for deliveries past July. Bids of 4¼ cents for 39-inch 68-72s for late delivery were refused in at least one quarter of the market. The day's prices were:

	Cents.		Cents.
39 -inch, 80-80s	5⅞	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅜
39 -inch, 72-76s	5⅜	38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅛
39 -inch, 68-72s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	5
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅜	27 inch, 68-60s	3⅛
38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅜	27 inch, 56-52s	2⅛

MEETS BURGLARS IN FLAT.

One Has On Stolen Trousers and Pliers and Jimmy Are Left Behind.

When Michael Solotter returned from work to his home, 59 East 102d Street, at 7 o'clock last night, two men rushed out of his apartment on thetop floor as he was about to enter. He followed, shouting for help, and Policeman Roche, who has caught six burglars in two months, followed one of the men to 100th Street, where he caught him after threatening to shoot.

As he brought him back to the house Roche saw Solotetter and several of his neighbors belaboring the other man whom they had caught. Roche took both men to the East 104th Street Station. There the prisoners said they were Michael Petite of 234 East Ninety-seventh Street and David Richardson of 201 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Both denied that they had been in the flat and eahc repudiated a raincoat which Solotter found there, with a jimmy and a pair of pliers in the pockets. The police say Petite had on a pair of Solotter's trousers over his own, however, and Richardson was arrested a short time ago on suspicion of having shot a policeman in Brooklyn, when discovered at a robbery. He was exonerated on that charge, however.

NEW BRIDGE AT HARRISBURG

Cumberland Valley Railroad Will Build Double-Track Structure.

A new, modern arch bridge with double tracking and costing $750,000, will be built over the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Penn., for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania system. The new bridge will replace the present single-track twenty-five span steel deck bridge. It will be 4,000 feet long. Traffic will not be interrupted during the course of construction.

It was announced also that the Cumberland Valley Railroad would build two new undergrade crossings in Harrisburg.

Wishes He Hadn't.

"Did your uncle remember you in his will?"

"Yes; he directed his executors to collect the loans he had made me."—Boston Transcript.

Emblem of Freedom.

Maybe you think this isn't a free country. All the same, we saw an inebriated man, wearing a pair of green shoes, asleep on a curbstone and snoring like Hail Columbia.—Toledo Blade.

The Auto Is King.

A real estate agent in Fredonia complains that just as he gets a man all jollied up and in a humor to buy a home or a farm, a motor car salesman comes along and sells him a car, and the real estate transaction is off. And piano salesmen make the same complaint.—Kansas City Star.

Poor Way to Treat a Boy.

Our memory goes back to the time when it seemed to our embittered young mind that the idea entertained by those in parental authority of a suitable Christmas present for a small boy who wanted skates was a nice sterling silver napkin ring.—Ohio State Journal.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the shoe retailers of Greater New York will be held tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. in the Morse & Rogers Building, Duane and Hudson Streets. The principal speaker will be A. C. McGowin, President of the National Shoe Retailers' Association, whose subject will be "Modern Retailing." Mr. McGowin is regarded as one of the country's foremost authorities on that subject.

A meeting of the upholstery goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 55 White Street.

William E. Wall, selling agent for B. E. & R. Knight, is notifying the trade that the price of "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 bleached goods has been advanced to 7¾ cents, which is a quarter of a cent higher than the low point touched recently. "Fruit of the Loom" 7-8 goods are now priced at 7 cents. Both these prices are subject to advance without notice, and orders for future delivery are being taken "at value" only.

M. & H. Rentner, manufacturers of dresses, have removed from 30 West Twenty-fourth Street to the fifth floor of the Waldorf Building, 2 West Thirty-third Street. Their new quarters are very attractive.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

LOFTS 20-26 West 22d St.
Just off Fifth Ave.
16 Story Fireproof Building
Sprinkler Equipment 25c insurance rate
Four High Speed Elevators
Full particulars from the agents.
SPEAR & CO., 840 Broadway
(Cor. 13th St.) Phone Stuyvesant 667.

AMERICAN COLOR CARD.

Textile Trade Representatives Determine to Have One.

The movement for an American shade or color card got definitely under way yesterday, when the representatives of a number of national associations in the textile and women's wear industries met at the rooms of the Silk Association of America, and, having decided it was advisable to issue such a card, appointed a committee of ways and means, which will report back to the main body on Friday. Those appointed to this committee were John H. Love of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, Passaic, N. J.; Frederick Bode of Gage Brothers & Co., New York, and Adolph Muller of the National Ribbon Company. The appointments to this committee were received with much satisfaction.

A poll of the delegates present at the meeting yesterday afternoon indicated that there was a widespread belief that an American color card would be welcomed by every manufacturer, jobber and retailer who has to deal with the textile trades.

The meeting lasted two hours and was attended by twenty-eight delegates. Julius Lyons of Frankel, Frank & Co., of Kansas City, representing the Millinery Jobbers' Association of St. Louis presided. Mr. Bode outlined the purposes of the meeting, and, speaking for the jobbers of the country, said that it was time the largest textile interests of the country go together and determined what the shades of color would be from season to season. He disclosed the fact that, during the past three months in this country shades in various lines were matched with much difficulty, for the reason that the French color card failed to arrive at the usual time.

Frank B. Hoagland of the Chamber of Commerce of Paterson said that the committee of that organization had asked him to secure the sentiments of a dozen or more of the largest silk manufacturers on the matter of an American color card. He said he had found that the sentiment among the silk manufacturers was universally in favor of such a card. The opinion prevailed at the meeting that all the textile manufacturing bodies, whether they be jobbers, manufacturers or retailers, should be made parties to the development and issuance of the color card.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Martens, domestics, flannels, blankets, wash goods, linens; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.: Miss Slidders, misses', juniors', infants' wear; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.

ALBANY, N. Y.—De Wilde Bros.: M. De Wilde, furnishing goods, hats; Wallick's, furniture; Broadway and Maiden Lane.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Gately & Fitzgerald: M. Doherty, furniture; Bristol.

ATHENS, Ohio: D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.

ATLANTA—I. Frohfelin, ready-to-wear; Room 507; 303 5th Av.

ATLANTA—Olsan Bros.; B. Olsan, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—W. H. Clark & Co.: W. H. Clark, general merchandise; Navarre.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Merchants' Supply Co.; H. Newgass, furniture; Navarre.

AUGUSTA Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. D. Flynn, millinery; W. S. Butler, representing; 214 Church; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.: S. Lustig, laces, embroideries, notions, leather goods; J. E. Berk, waists, underwear, children's dresses, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, waists; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready to wear; 15 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; S. Blum, notions, jewelry; 1,195 Broadway; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Crescent Mfg. Co.; T. C. Hoenes, men's, boys' clothing; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Glass & Blumberg; A. Glass, converters motion goods; Martinique Ave.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, skirts, dresses; Wellington.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, ladies' ready to wear; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Goodwin & Irwin; W. C. Goodwin, carpets; Park Av.

BANGOR—Chandler & Co.; E. P. Sullivan, furniture; Murray Hill.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Fowler, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Raphael, men's furnishings; Mr. Johnston, men's clothing; Mr. J. Phillips, athletic goods; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; H. Bledsoman, ladies' suits; Miss Murphy, infant's dresses; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear, basement; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Toley, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Harley Harvey & Co.; W. T. Farley, silks, ginghams, prints; 87 Leonard.

BOSTON—D. Goldfine & Co.; D. Goldfine, furniture; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Ross, upholstery goods; 55 White.

BOSTON—H. E. Allen, skirts; Breslin.

BRIDGEPORT.—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, Spring suits; jobs pile fabric coats; 1,270 B'way.

BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; J. Lewis, upholstery goods; 55 White.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Crotin, silks velvets; E. Shanks, notions, leather goods; F. Hanson, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Berger's Specialty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. J. Berger, women's, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley Co.; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear; 20 West 32d.

BUFFALO—Wm. Melburn & Co.; Anderson Co. O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Welch-Cook Co.; H. I. Chambers, men's furn. goods, gloves; F. C. Pinney, ladies' furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Lyman Bros. Co.; W. H. Starr, silks, buttons, ribbons, novelties; 621 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz & Co.; R. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; L. North, dress goods, linings; Mr. Whitehead, candies; Miss M. Garry, aprons, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; A. R. Mathews, silks, velvets; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; W. Frerich, silks, velvets; C. E. Parkhill, dress goods, wash goods; E. McDonald, yarns, sweaters, umbrellas, buttons, notions; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; C. Ney Ray, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, ladies', children's underwear; 213 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; M. Herz, jewelry; D. Harrison, upholstery goods; Miss A. Hill, jewelry; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. F. Meter, toys, holiday goods; H. M. Anning, flannels; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; R. E. Bernhard, men's furnishing goods; C. Fransl, gloves; 38 W. 25th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, linings; W. T. Mathias, furn. goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, leather goods, stationery; 118 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. Gambrill, flannels; 72 Leonard.

CINCINNATI—Almr & Doepke Co.; E. P. Bennett, laces, ribbons, neckwear, embroideries; 530 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; C. B. Schile, carpets, oilcloth; 377 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; I. Reins, notions, laces; 656 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. Sisson, representing; 214 Church.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. C. Burke, gen'l mdse.; 214 Church; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—S. Kohn Mercantile Co.; S. Kohn, knit goods; St. Denis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; P. Springer, domestics, linens, white wash goods; A. Faulhaber, shoes; J. Richter, dress goods; 60 West 33d.

CORINTH, Miss.—Abe Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

DALLAS—M. Neiman Co.; A. Neiman, J. D. Mason, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudrey-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudrey, millinery, general merchandise; Grand.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Emery, general merchandise; 116 W. 32d.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. C. Reed, cloaks; 116 W. 32d.

DENVER—W. Weinberg; Spring coats, suits, 1,161 Broadway; Room 509.

DES MOINES—Younker Brothers; G. T. Evereets, ready-to-wear; millinery, (basement); G. M. Bennett, silks, dress goods; W. Hall, waists, petticoats house dresses; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Wilkins Bros. Co.; J. Horne, dress goods, silks; 303 4th Av.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets, seconds; A. Lind, notions; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. Costello, white goods, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. N. Krolik, domestics, linings; 320 Broadway.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; J. Wilson, knit underwear, furnishing goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DIXON, Ill.—Boynton, Richards Co.; G. E. Boynton, clothing, shoes; Hotel Hargrave.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Levy Brothers; J. Levy, ladies' ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.

DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; V. R. Walco, wash goods; 43 Leonard.

FRANKFORT—Queen City Store; A. Zimmerman, waists, dresses; 114 5th Av.

GLOVERSVILLE—Darling-Denton Co.; G. W. Denton, furniture; H. Darling, furniture; Grand.

GOLDENDALE, Wyo.—Golden Rule Syndicate; E. H. Fisdick, general merchandise; Somerset.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Frankis & Co.; F. Kerr, upholstery goods; 55 White.

HARRISBURG—Gately & Fitzgerald Supply Co.; F. B. Downey, carpets, housefurnishing goods; Bristol.

HARTFORD, Conn.; Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.

HAZLETON—P. Dieroth Sons; E. S. Mackie, laces, gloves, neckwear; Miss B. Wear, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

HELENA—The McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.

HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A. Mendel & Son; M. Mendel, dry goods; 470 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; M. Strashen, domestics, flannels; M. Efroymson, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; M. H. K. Malone, toilet leather goods, jewelry, notions, ribbons, laces, corsets, embroideries; 60 W. 33d.

INDIANAPOLIS—American Garmen Co.; J. E. Stephenson, President; Imperial.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry G. Co.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Miss Bowers, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Gately & Fitzgerald Furniture Co.; M. J. Bowman, carpets; Bristol.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, dress goods, wash goods, silks, velvets; McAlpin. E. S. Mendenhall, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 214 Church.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, dress goods, silks, velvets; I. H. Smith, L. Smith, mrg. dept.; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Bunham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, dress seconds; R. B. Jones, linens, white goods, laces; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 3 W. 22.

KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; Miss M. Beale, coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.

KEENE, N. H.—Aldrich Furniture Co.; H. N. Aldrich, furniture; Murray Hill.

KEENE, N. H.—Aldrich Furniture Co.; H. N. Aldrich, furniture; Murray Hill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McKee-Hambright Furniture Co.; F. M. Hambright, dress skirts; 2 Albert.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; W. O. Smith, upholstery goods; 55 White.

LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; A. G. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 55 White.

LEE, Mass.—M. J. Kelly, carpets; Murray Hill.

LIMA—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; Mrs. M. Michaal and M. Michael, ladies' ready-to-wear; Woodstock.

LIMA—Mrs. Dalzell and Mr. Dalzell, wholesale millinery; Woodstock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. & M. John Co.; D. Lubin, cloaks, suits, waists; 114 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—New York Cloak and Suit House; H. Frank, H. Barriga, ready-to-wear; 1,204 Bway.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; A. E. Kretchmer, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—National Outfitting Co.; J. Rapf, men's clothing, women's cloaks, suits; Flanders.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Mr. Leyton, millinery; 215 Av. A.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; C. H. Smales, ready-to-wear; 55 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. R. Lane D. G. Co.; J. R. Lane, dry goods; 39 W. 32d.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; E. B. Clark, furn. goods, shirts, underwear; 43 Leonard; Albert.

LYNCHBURG—Guinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

MARION—Queen City Store; G. Zimmerman, coats, suits; 114 5th Av.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, Jr., dry goods; 43 Leonard.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; A. H. Wellendorf, hats; 621 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; Miss L. Kemna, pattern hats; 621 B'way; Prince George.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; T. A. Pratt, dress goods, silks, velvets; R. M. Ankeny, underwear, knit goods; M. Green, housefurn. goods, carpets; 43 Leonard.

NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; F. W. Gahr, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; 214 Church.

NASHVILLE—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; J. Rich, L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cohen Bros. & Co.; E. Silver, ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

NEWARK, Mass.—D. W. Richardson, carpets, furniture; Murray Hill.

NEW HAVEN; Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. J. Hotchkiss, furniture; 320 Church.

NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara D. G. Co.; L. J. Schneider, upholstery goods, carpts, rugs; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. G. Kasinak, upholstery goods; 55 White.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, ready-to-wear; 55 White.

OAKLAND—Kahn Brothers; M. F. Sheehan, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Longacre.

OMAHA—E. Smith & Co.; R. Scobie, domestics, prints, ginghams; 320 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Miss Reich, leather goods; J. Schimmell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. N. Whiteley, linings; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Mrs. L. S. Walter, jewelry, silverware, clocks; G. R. Dunn, art needlework, artists' materials; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parnest, cheap coats; D. Berg, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Wachs, Share & Co.; A. Ribner, infants' ladies' skirts; Strand.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; B. Blauner, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss Dortman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Bettleham & Coyne; J. J. Coyne, cloakings; 1,182 Bwy.

PHILADELPHIA—G. I. Eakle, men's nats, umbrellas; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—E. Wolf, carpets; Hoffman House.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Bokert, misses', children's wear; Miss Looby, confirmed; Miss L. L. Kaufmann, ladies' ready-to-wear; B. Lehmann, sporting goods, bicycles, motor cycle supplies; 55 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, suits, dresses; J. H. Frank, Miss Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. McKelvey, notions; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Neiman Co.; B. Natman, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; E. Holcombe, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 Church.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Lenal, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, ladies' ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell and Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, upholstery goods; 55 White.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss B. Wagenblast, millinery; 31 Union Square.

PORTSMOUTH—D. H. McIntosh, carpets, rugs; Murray Hill.

POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. Ellison, domestics, flannels, linens; 2 Walker.

PROSSER, Wyo.—Golden Rule Syndicate; F. L. Long, general merchandise; Somerset.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Reid, domestics, linens, wash goods, flannels, blankets, linings; 2 Walker.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, clothing, cloaks, millinery; 33 Union Square.

QUINCY, Ill.—Kesnohl-Mohrenstecher Co.; O. A. Mohrenstecher, dress goods, silks, ladies' garments; 315 4th Av.

REGINA, Sask., Canada—C. W. Sherwood Co.; J. R. Gould, hosiery, underwear, gloves, wash goods, silks; 1,261 B'way.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; A. A. Johnson, upholstery goods; 55 White.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods; 55 White.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Lavery, carpets, rugs; J. Engel, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, women's wear; Breslin.

SALT LAKE CITY—L. & A. Simon Co.; A. Simon, millinery; 821 Broadway; Ansonia.

SALT LAKE CITY—Boston Store; J. Findling, ready-to-wear; 1,153 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss L. Gerstbacher, waists; Miss I. Montgomery, millinery; Mrs. L. Treganowen, laces, neckwear; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ideal Garment Co.; I. Moss, waists, dresses; M. Rose, Ural, lamb, plush coats; 175 5th Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. I. Montgomery, millinery; Mrs. J. Treganowen, laces, embroideries; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. Liebes Co.; Miss Roseman, waists; Miss E. J. Mendesalle, cloaks, suits; 22 W. 26.

SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson' D. G. Co.; J. D. Watson, cotton, wash, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; 214 Church.

SAN ANTONIO—Wolf & Marx Co.; A. C. Prall, cloaks, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Max H. Harris & Co.; M. H. Harris, infants', children's wear; Flanders.

SAVANNAH—Leopold Adler; Miss L. Flaum, suits, dresses; 353 4th Av.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; O. C. Wolfinger, domestics, linens; 214 Church.

SEATTLE—"Bon Marche"; Miss L. Coffmaa, millinery; 2 Walker.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; J. J. Shea, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Prince George.

SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; E. F. Guedorf, dry goods, notions, ladies' wear, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—John Chess ellsworth; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; C. Valentino, genl. mdse.; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.

SOUTH BEND—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, Miss Kreiger, ready-to-wear; J. Valentino, genl. mdse.; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.

SPOKANE—Whitehouse Co.; E. S. Crutchfield, fancy goods; D. D. Fenton, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; C. C. Shaw, dress goods, silks; M. F. Tucker, cloaks, suits; 320 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; R. Muller, domestics, linens; 105 Grand.

SPRINGFIELD—Smith & Murray.; C. S. Baker, upholstery goods; 55 White.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; D. P. Birkett, ginghams, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 2 Walker.

ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; C. F. Waller, laces, waists, muslin underwear; 75 Leonard; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses, (basement); S. Sincoff, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, house dresses, aprons, (basement); 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; O. A. Gibbons, children's dresses; A. K. Miller, mfg. dept, shirtings; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—"Stonefields"; H. Husch, coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G

TOBACCO JOBBERS IN NEW TRADE WAR

American Company Decides to Sell Only Through Metropolitan in This District.

WITH 2 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Independents Say Order Will Ruin Many and Threaten to Appeal to Washington.

Independent tobacco jobbers in what is known as the Metropolitan District, which comprises Manhattan, Harlem and the Bronx, Brooklyn and part of Northern New Jersey, are up in arms against the latest step taken by the American Tobacco Company to "improve its trade conditions," and the charge was made yesterday at small gatherings of independent jobbers that the Tobacco Trust had resumed methods which were in restraint of trade.

The jobbers on Saturday received circular letters from the American Tobacco Company stating that the company had concluded to confine the sale of its products to one jobber, the Metropolitan Tobacco Company. Orders which had been sent in that day were returned unfilled.

A fight was waged against the Metropolitan Company by independents last Spring, and steps were taken to have the company dissolved. There was some disagreement among the independents, and the fight never was pressed. The Government investigation of trade relations between the American Tobacco Company and the Metropolitan Company being dropped when the American Company voluntarily agreed to "open the market" for the independents.

The open market enabled other jobbers than the Metropolitan to procure American Tobacco products at the prices the Metropolitan alone had enjoyed and, according to the independents now complaining now, many of them went to heavy expense to enlarge their capacity for handling wholesale tobacco and to build up new trade, beside employing new salesmen and other helpers.

A member of the jobbing firm of S. Monday & Sons, at 34 South First Street, Brooklyn, said to be the largest firm of independent jobbers in New York City, said that his firm expended $150,000 for the new fixtures and other accessories the increased opportunities under the open market made necessary, and that the firm's loss resulting from the latest order would amount to approximately $250,000. The total loss to New York jobbers, it was estimated, would amount to $3,000,000.

Notification of Change.

The independents received the following communication on Saturday from H. Bendheim, Vice President of the Metropolitan Company:

Dear Sirs: The American Tobacco Company has informed us that on and after Jan. 18, 1915, it will confine the sale of its products to one jobber. We have concluded to establish a jobbers' discount to tobacco jobbers; that is, to allow a differential between prices charged by us to retail dealers and those charged by us as jobbers, on American Tobacco Company products. We reserve the right to discontinue this arrangement at any time.

We will be pleased to arrange a representative of your house in order to explain to him the proposed method of sale to jobbers and allowance of jobbers' discounts, at our main office, 154 Grand Street, or, if you prefer, at your store, and our representative will be pleased to call on you.

Jobbers went to the Metropolitan office to inquire about the discount yesterday, and learned that they were to receive 2 per cent.

"We were told that the American Tobacco Company considered the plan best for themselves, for the jobbers, and for the retailers," said Max Cohen of Cohen Brothers, small tobacco jobbers at 781 Tenth Avenue. "Two per cent. will not pay the cost of soliciting orders and delivering them to the Metropolitan Company, and it will be necessary for everybody to charge the retailers and handle the goods either without a profit or at a loss. This discrimination will mean ruin to many of us who have invested all we can to handle the new business. Our profits on the American Company's products under the open-market plan were about 7 per cent."

Mr. Monday said that an organization of the New York jobbers probably would be formed to fight for a resumption of the open market, and that if necessary appeals would be sent to the President and the Attorney General in Washington.

At the main offices of the American Tobacco Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, an official said:

"We entered into the open-market plan voluntarily and more or less as an experiment, and we've decided that it didn't pay. The small jobbers were unable to push the American Company's products as satisfactorily as the Metropolitan Company did. They didn't have the salesmen to handle the retail trade, and retailers were unable to rely on prompt deliveries, whereas, in dealing exclusively with the Metropolitan, retailers are able to have orders filled in half a day.

Price Cutting a Factor.

"Another important reason for the step was the fact that the little jobbers had begun to cut prices, and the movement was spreading rapidly. The consequence was that retailers were holding off orders for American tobacco to await the next cut in prices, and in some cases the jobbers had cut prices to such an extent that they were making only 1 per cent. on the goods, or less than they can make under the new arrangement."

Asked if the small jobber could exist on the 2 per cent. discount allowed him under the new arrangement, the official said:

"I don't deny that, if all the manufacturers were to distribute through exclusive agencies and the small jobbers were able to make only 2 per cent. on their sales, they would have to go out of business. But with the American Tobacco Company alone doing this, the small jobber can keep a little stock of our goods for accommodation of customers, like the grocer keeps sugar despite the fact that there is no profit in it, and can push the goods on which there is a larger margin of profit."

A Circuit Court decision which the company said authorized restriction of sales was handed down in the case of John A. Locker, a Brooklyn jobber, who sued the American Tobacco Company and the Metropolitan Tobacco Company for damages under the anti-trust act before the open market plan was established. Locker complained that the Metropolitan, after selling him American tobacco, finally refused to sell it to him at all, but instead sold directly to his retail custimers. Locker was defeated. His attorney, Charles Dushkind, said yesterday that the case would be taken to the Supreme Court.

FOR UNIFORM CLEARANCE.

Vexed Federal Reserve Question Likely to be Settled This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The vexed question of uniform practice in effecting ing check clearances among Federal Reserve banks is expected to be settled this week at a series of important meetings which began today. The executive committee of the Advisory Council, which took this problem under advisement, met today and tomorrow will render its report to the full council. J. B. Forgan of Chicago, Chairman of the Advisory Council; T. P. Morgan of New York, Levi L. Rue of Philadelphia, W. S. Rowe of Cincinnati, and Daniel G. Wing of Boston met today to complete their recommendations.

The Governors of the twelve regional banks will assemble Wednesday for their second meeting. After that the Federal Reserve Board's regulations covering the purchases of foreign acceptances will be issued, and the operations of the new banking system will be greatly enlarged.

DECIDES AGAINST BILLARD.

Court Overrules Demurrers of Defendants in New Haven Suit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Judge William F. Case of the Superior Court today overruled the demurrers filed by the defendants in the suit brought by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the New England Navigation Company against John L. Billard, of Meriden, and others, to recover $3,825,147 alleged to have been made by the Billard company from the transfer of the Boston & Maine Railroad from the New Haven to the Billard company. The other defendants are Charles F. Linsley of Meriden, former President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Samuel Hemingway, Edward D. Robbins, Samuel G. Morehouse, and Harry V. Whipple of this city.

The demurrers asked for a separation of the two plaintiffs, the New Haven company and the navigation company. Judge Case in his decision says that the transactions are so vitally interwoven as to be incapable of being separated.

For every purpose, says the decision, it appears that however subordinate to the railroad company the navigation company was in these dealings, it was an essential and constant party to all of them. While it may have been a "dummy" in a proceeding of this character, it is not only a proper party but a very necessary one, regardless of the quality, degree, or character of its interests.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Ginger Bread Held to be Bread for Dutiable Purposes.

The New Orleans Queensware Company, New Orleans, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest against the assessment of cups and saucers as entireties. They were assessed as decorated china under the former and present acts. The Appraiser stated in his report to the board that the saucers are plain white china and the cups decorated china, duty being taken upon the cups and saucers as entireties. It was claimed by the importer that duty should have been taken upon the plain white china saucers separately at the lower rates of duty provided in the two tariffs. The board was of the opinion that the law contemplates the assessment of such goods as entireties, the Collector being affirmed.

In sustaining a protest by the Neuman & Schwiers Company, the board held that gingerbread is "bread" within the meaning of the free list of the Tariff act of 1913. The merchandise was invoiced as "couque royale," and is described as large honey cakes or spice or ginger bread. The Collector returned it for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem by similitude to cakes under Paragraphs 104 and 386. Paragraph 417, under which the importer made claim, specified "biscuits, bread, and wafers not specially provided for." The Collector held that a fancy production of the kind in controversy cannot be regarded as "bread." Judge Hay says the board cannot take notice that the product in question is sweetened, and holds, that whether sweetened or not, the ginger bread properly falls under the provision of the free list as claimed.

The board acted upon protests affecting the classification of fitted leather cases containing a great variety of articles. Duty was taken under the act of 1909 at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "fitted," whereas the importers claimed them to be unfitted, and therefore properly dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of leather. The board overruled protests by John Wanamaker and Abraham & Straus, while the Mark Cross Company was sustained.

HIGH SCHOOL ELIGIBLES.

Successful Applicants for Assistant Teacher Positions.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that there have been placed, as of Dec. 11, 1914, the names of the following as assistant teacher in high schools in the subjects respectively indicated:

ENGLISH, MEN.—Charlton Andrews, 84.75; Harold A. Clarke, 78; James D. Kirkpatrick, 78.5; Joseph Hall Richardson, 78.5; Albert Hohn, 76; George H. Hickey, 75.5; Roland Ketchum, 76; Samuel A. Goldsmith, 73.75; William L. Miller, 72. Women—Josephine M. Burnham, 84; Rachel M. Frame, 79; Ruth E. Mandel, 79; Martha M. Allen, 78.75; Harriet C. Percy, 78.25; Mary E. Black, 77.5; Helen W. Bryant, 77.5; Ruth Reynolds, 76.25; Louise E. Bonney, 76; Wilhelmina A. Wilbert, 75.5; Kathleen P. Gray, 75.25; Mildred L. Sanborn, 72.5; R. G. Mix, 72; Anna C. Emrick, 71.25; Hazel W. Nelson, 70.

ELOCUTION—Elsie N. Briley, 73.5.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Charles A. Reichenbach, 81.325.

FRENCH—Samuel Rakowitz, 83; Pauline Lasker, 79, and Frances R. Latzke, 78.5.

MUSIC—Luella O. Gaffney, 82.125; Margaret E. Gaines, 81.625, and Eva E. Frisbie, 74.812.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Helen H. Mars, 80, and Harry Cohn, 73.5.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT, MEN—Samuel Buchbinder, 80.25; William J. Zucker, 77.75, and Harry Shapiro, 75.5. WOMEN—Octavia M. Conant, 78.4; Sadie R. Potter, 75; Elsa A. Jarck, 74.75; Edith P. Tanzer, 73.75; Bride McHale, 72.15, and Alice G. McCabe, 71.25.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be a meeting of the Presidents of voluntary teachers' associations in Room 103 at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, at 8 P. M. tomorrow to consider the report of the committee appointed to draft a brief against Summer work by the teachers, without pay. There will be a final presentation in new P. S. 71, Forest Avenue, near Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening under the auspices of the Ridgewood Heights Association.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 39 and 46, the Bronx, will hold its annual election of officers in the auditorium of P. S. 39, Kelly and Beck Streets, this evening.

A meeting of the Teachers' League will be held on Friday evening in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, to discuss the question of "freedom of speech in the public schools." Among the speakers will be Prof. H. A. Overstreet of the City College; William G. Willcox, and Louis H. Pink, members of the Board of Education; Prof. William P. Montague of Columbia University, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. City Superintendent Maxwell and all of the members of the Board of Education have been invited to be present.

P. S. 95, Queens, will be organized on Feb. 1, or as soon thereafter as the building is ready for occupancy, as a school with all elementary grades for both boys and girls. P. S. 49, Queens, will then be discontinued as an independent organization, and made an annex of P. S. 95.

A permanent lunchroom will be established in P. S. 109, Brooklyn.

The Board of Examiners will receive until Feb. 20 applications from men for license as assistant principal in a truant or parental school.

Information has been received from high school teachers that Regents examinations will take up so much of their time this week that it is doubtful whether a quorum would be present at the conference of high school teachers (men) called to elect a member to the Teachers' Advisory Council, and therefore been changed from Jan. 21 to Jan. 28. The conference will be held in Room 202, Board of Education Hall, at 4 P. M.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was in a very feverish condition and subject to quick price changes, with reports regarding Governmental investigation of the wheat situation the principal disturbing element. Early press advices from Washington said that an official investigation had been ordered, and this caused considerable selling by shorts, with the result that prices declined ¾c to 1¾c from the final of Saturday. The large decrease in the visible supply, which in the United States and Canada combined showed a decrease of 3,754,000 as well as a rumor from Washington that no official investigation had been ordered, caused an upturn in the afternoon, and at the close of the day values were ½c to ⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.50¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.50¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight; track No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.44¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.51¾, coast, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			$1.49¼	$1.50¾	99
July			1.32¾	1.32¾	96⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	$1.51¾	$1.49¼	1.50¾	1.50¾	..
July	1.34¾	1.33½	1.34¼	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.42¾	1.40	1.42¾	1.41⅝	91⅝
July	1.26⅝	1.24¼	1.25⅝	1.22	87⅞

CORN.

Export sales of corn were estimated as high as 2,000,000 bushels, and the market was strong, with more active speculation, closing 1⅝c net higher. Several leading commission houses seemed to take a more favorable view of the market on the evidences of increased demand from Europe, while others were inclined to advise caution owing to the liberal receipts at interior points and an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, which brought the total to 25,842,000, or the largest total on record for at least twelve years. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, cost, insurance and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¾	76¼	76⅝	77¼	65⅞
July	77⅝	77⅞	78⅝	78¼	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the strength in corn, and prices closed ¼@⅝c higher. Receipts were liberal, but the visible supply showed a decrease of 352,000 bushels, which compared with a decrease of 1,006,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 59@60c; No. 2 white, 59¼@60c; No. 3 white, 58@58½c; No. 4 white, 57½@58¼c; fancy clipped white, 60@62c; ordinary clipped white, 58½@60½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	56¼	55½	56	55¾	39½
July	53¾	53	53⅝	53⅜	39½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer, owing to a more active demand, prompted by smaller receipts of hogs at interior points, and higher prices generally. The firmness in corn also had a stimulating influence on values, and the Government report, showing 64,618,000 hogs in the country on Jan. 1, compared with 56,833,000 last year, had comparatively little influence, although the report was not published until fifteen minutes before the market closed. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000; estimated for Tuesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 3,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.75	10.70	10.72	10.60	11.17
May	10.95	10.90	10.90	10.75	11.40
Ribs—					
January	..	..	10.40	9.85	11.70
May	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.27	11.80
Pork—					
January	..	..	18.50	18.35	21.80
May	19.22	19.12	19.15	18.97	21.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and strong, prices during the first part of the day advancing to new high records on quiet general buying prompted by strength in the crude position and an absence of offerings from the South. Late in the day there was a partial reaction under profit taking, and final prices were generally 4@10 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.70@6.80	6.60
January	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.80	6.60
February	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.70
March	6.91	6.86	6.85@6.87	6.81
April	7.00	6.98	6.97@6.99	6.90
May	7.15	7.06	7.06@7.08	7.01
June	..	..	7.14@7.20	7.10
July	7.27	7.27	7.26@7.27	7.22
August	7.43	7.35	7.34@7.38	7.36

COFFEE.

A slightly steadier tone developed in the coffee market, and prices at the close were 2@4 points net higher. The local spot market was positive, but prices were steady at 7¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.10@6.11	6.07
February	..	..	6.15@6.16	6.12
March	6.25	6.25	6.24@6.26	6.22
April	6.38	6.38	6.34@6.36	6.32
May	6.47	6.43	6.43@6.45	6.41
June	..	..	6.35@6.36	6.31
July	..	..	7.25@7.26	7.23
August	..	..	7.35@7.36	7.32
September	7.45	7.45	7.44@7.45	7.41
October	..	..	7.49@7.50	7.46
November	..	..	7.54@7.55	7.52
December	..	..	7.59@7.60	7.57

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,444 packages. So much stock was carried over from last week that the market was weak at the opening. Fresh arrivals were liberal and there was strong pressure to sell. Prices for most grades of creamery were from ½@1c lower on very limited buying interest at the decline. Held creamery was also weaker. Good packing stock was in moderate demand, but inferior grades weaker. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31¼@32c; higher scoring, 32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26½@28½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 24@26c; factory, held, specials, 30c; current make, No. 1, 30½@31c; lower grades, 28@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,556 cases. Fresh stock coming in freely by express, but with some orders to hold and weather reports less favorable, giving a little steadier feeling. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 36@40c; extra firsts, 33c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 30@30c; thirds and poorer, 30@32c; refrigerators, firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 26@27c; undergrades, 20@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; defective, 38@44c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@45c; Western, gathered whites, 37@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@42c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Incorporated today:

Cameron Holding Corporation, cultivate tobacco, cotton, timber, sugar cane, canning factories, farm products, hotels, brewers, engineers, $200,000; W. P. Michel, G. W. Kirkman, M. B. Vancott.

Day Holding Corporation, Boston, Erie County, realty, construction, stores, warehouses, $120,000; E. A., Milo, and D. D. Eames.

Lichtenstein-Pachner Co., Eddyville, clothing, $100,000; B. Lichtenstein, I. & G. Pachner.

Mansfield Milling Co., Lockport, cereals, $100,000; P. V. Chadsey, L. T. & H. M. Whitbeck.

Harton Theatre Co., Elmira, $50,000; E. C. Berger, T. M. Harton, J. McLaren.

A. Krauss & Co., Buffalo, hides, wool, leather, oils, tallow glue, $75,000; H. A. Schweigert, I. Krauss, Edw. Klopfer.

Crown Silk and Fabric Glove Co., $25,000; J. Litwin, Chas. & H. B. Loewenstein.

Six-in-One Fuse Co., fuse plugs, electric work, $100,000; J. Carl Backer, J. P. Payor, C. C. Balazas.

Roth-Kuntz Corp'n, Buffalo, realty, bonds, mortgages, $42,000; R. M. Allison, W. P. Roth, E. T. Lockwood.

Gotham Metal Works, Brooklyn, stamp and spin metal goods, $25,000; F. Weinberg, C. F. Frank, M. Tuscano.

El Merito Products Co., preserving fruits, $20,000; E. S. Smith, H. K. and Grace E. Merritt.

Blue Ribbon Ice Cream, Canaan, mercantile, $20,000; Marie E. Barringer, Grace B. and W. L. Blain.

Heina Tire Co., engineering appliances, aeroplanes, $15,000; E. A. Kammler, E. V. Parks, Wm. H. Heina.

Dorothy Waist Co., $12,000; H. M. Rosenblatt, Dorothy and I. Sandberg.

Frank J. Murray Co., provisions, $20,000; Tillie H. and F. J. Murray, C. A. Koelsch.

Union School Text Book Co., Chautauqua, publishers, $15,000; O. Lester, T. E. Lytle, C. C. Taylor.

French-American Model Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Nichthauser, I. A. Goldstein, J. Kanefsky.

Mariners Harbor Commercial Corp., Richmond Borough, reciprocity in industries, $10,000; M. Ferrara, G. Palazzo, A. Lancona.

Solomon Bros. Mfg. Co., Richmond Hill, wearing apparel, $10,000; D., Sarah, and I. Solomon.

Florine Chemical Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Osterlich, Lillian Perkins, D. Welsh.

Import Felt Co., piano supplies, $5,000; F. W. Russell, B. L. Marks, J. M. Edelson.

Stuart W. Jackson, Inc., insurance, realty, $5,000; P. A. McQuade, Elizabeth C. and S. W. Jackson.

Roselee Blouse Company, $5,000; C. Rosenbaum, Ben Lubin, B. Glaser.

Brooklyn Public Market, merchandise, $10,000; D. Roggen, R. H. Blum, D. E. Hurwitz.

F. S. Frankfurter, Inc., Bronx, chemicals, biological products, $5,000; S. Bernstein, P. and F. S. Frankfurter.

Fur Importers, fur skins, $7,500; Amy Brody, I. J. Greenberg, M. Sternberger.

E. F. Wokal, undertaker, $5,000; W. Fleischman, J. Jamecek, Jr., Carrie Wokal.

C. J. Freedman Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Kohler, Grace Wallan, Ida Freedman.

Authorizations—Rallius, Burdick & Hunter Co., Chicago, insurance brokerage; rep., H. S. Thomas, 59 John St., New York. Trinidad-Tarouba Oil Development Co., Wilmington, Del., $250,000; rep., R. H. Rucker, 27 Pine St., New York.

Capital Increases—Sanisted Company, Buffalo, $100,000 to $150,000; Brunner Laundry Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Seattle-Delve Co., N. Y.; Parcels Post Merchandise Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 18.—Charters filed today:

Bridgewaters Estate Co., Newark, $100,000; C. M. Fowler, W. De Witt Fowler, Little Silver; S. Girard Fox, N. Y.

Mountainview Farms Co., Caldwell, $50,000; T. C. Prout, John W. Grosman, Caldwell; Ira A. Mitchell, Paterson.

German-American Chemical, Perth Amboy, $10,000; R. S. Kellenberger, J. Buchner, P. Kellenberger, Perth Amboy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAURICE CAMPBELL, theatrical manager, residing at 628 West 121st Street, and his wife, Henrietta Crosman Campbell, an actress, filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $126,837, of which $66,000 is to his wife for loans; assets, $133. Her liabilities are $17,670 and assets, $56,153, including a claim against her husband for $66,000.

MAY WARD BERNSTEIN, an actress, also known as May Ward, residing at 164 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,426, and assets only her residence, mortgage for $21,500, no value above the mortgage. This is her second time in bankruptcy. Among her creditors now are Eloise L. Shattuck, $12,500, secured by mortgage.

LIEBMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY, contractors, at 126 to 130 West Forty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to J. Charles Wechsler. Myers & Goldsmith said that the liabilities are $650,000 and assets of $750,000, consisting of money due them from the City of New York and the County of Nassau.

EXCELSIOR OUTFITTERS, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the Excelsior Outfitters, Incorporated, dealers in clothing, at 116 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, by A. New Co., for $420; Present & Co., for $90, and Adolph Arrego, for $60.

W. S. BISHOP COMPANY, INCORPORATED, Poultry Wholesalers.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by Leigh & Sveritt, for $112; H. T. Pond Company, Incorporated, for $101, by Hinrichs & Company, Incorporated, for $461.

W. KATZMAN & SON, Furs.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by Siegmund Pintschek, for $500; Louis Cohen, for $500, and Reliable Fur Dressing and Dyeing Company, for $260. Assets are $10,000. The corporation made an assignment on Friday.

BERNARD SCHIFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Schirr, doing business as the American Negligee Company, at 119 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Vinton M. Norris, for $500; W. H. Van Heuhuysen, for $50, and Freund & Fleisch, for $43.

DOLLER & SEIDMAN, clothing, at 28 Elizabeth Street, have made an assignment to Isidor Gainsburg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Abraham Perles, for $100; Schneider & Zimmer, for $113, and M. V. Scanlan, for $300. Liabilities are $8,000.

JOSEPH RAETHMIL, Furs.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by D. E. Horwitz, $1,106; W. B. Hofstadter, $380, and E. S. Wheeler, $473. Assets are $1,500.

BARNEY H. HULTZ, merchant tailor at 515 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,987 and assets $234 in accounts.

S. H. P. Pell & Co.—The application to confirm the composition of S. H. P. Pell & Co., stock brokers at cotton brokers at 60 Exchange Place, came up yesterday before Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court. Specifications of objection were filed by Kenneth C. Kershaw of Birmingham, Ala.; J. C. White, Lancaster, S. C.; C. H. Green, South Carolina, and W. C. Halliburton, Dallas, Texas.

AUGUSTA GREENSPAN, jewelry, at 160 Rivington Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $152,815, of which $64,926 is secured, and assets of $37,545.

WELLERSON BROS., women's hats, at 320 Grand Street, have made an assignment to Harold F. Grayer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—M. A. Grattmeyer, clerk, voluntary petition; liabilities, $15,772; assets, $715. Matilda Aranoff, painter, voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,960; assets, $14,253. Fox River Distilling Co. of Chicago; involuntary petition, filed in behalf of Hannah & Hogg and others; liabilities, (alleged by creditors,) $250,000; assets, approximately, $20,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

EUGENE LEIB, buyer of merchandise, 174 West Ninety-sixth Street; liabilities, $8,727.

A. BEDELL, traveling salesman, 83 Washington Place; liabilities, $5,500.

JOSEPH CARAMELLA, 2,177 Fifth Avenue; liabilities, $1,870.

FRANK LOCKE, ice machines, 791 East 175th Street; liabilities, $12,574.

PUTTERMAN BROTHERS, manufacturers of antiques, 101 Allen Street; liabilities, $3,305.

SAMUEL SCHULMAN, baker, 394 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $3,700.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 18, in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aschendorf, Aophie & William—B. Ostertag, $108.

Atsco, Inc.—P. N. Brnch, $4,168.

Bagnoni, Arrego & Co.—Morris, $204.

Broesel, Carl—Anna G. Larkin, Inc., $141.

Bellows, Arthur C.—Alfred de Montebello & Co., $1,347.

Bachenheimer Bros. & Co.—J. Hers et al., $211.

Bradley Contracting Co.—I. Brandes, $10,410.

Barisch, Jack & Morris Shalita—People, &c., $1,000.

Better, Maurice C.—W. W. Smith, $245. Same—Same, $440.

Same—Same, $485.

Braver, Bernard—J. Cregan et al., $120.

Bermac, Com—P. Voss et al., $342.

Bertz, Jacob, & Adolph Herenstein, or Adolph Ernstein—M. Salem, $106.

Burns, William—Empire City Garard Co., $568.

Bernstein, Nathan—L. Cohen, $364.

Broadway Pub. Co.—C. J. Huber, $570.

Cotton, Max R.—L. Kaplan, $132.

Curran, Robert I.—A. Oppenheimer, $708.

Comet Film Co.—Davies Turner & Co., $175.

Calhan, Harold—E. Elliott, $247.

Cooke, Geo. C.—City of N. Y., $437.

D'Acierno, Pasquale & Andelo Seguiti—People, &c., $1,500.

Davis, John H.—P. F. & W. A. Kane, $179.

Deane, Mary F. & Elizabeth V. Brennan—M. A. Demarest, $1,556.

Frankenstein, Dora; Samuel Magen, Sarah Magen, Dora Frankenstein, Admrs.—S. Wacht, $7,720.

Flisser, Herman E.—Faucher Leasing Co., Inc., $661.

Same—Same, $661.

Flisser, Herman E.—Faucher Leasing Co., Inc., $661.

Feinchel, Michael—D. Scott, $462.

Ford, George L.—City of N. Y., $228.

Frankovitch, Angelica, and Julius Jeksik—M. E. Keister, $350.

Grossman, Max—Murphy Varnish Co., $135.

Greenberg, Morris—W. Hoffman, $146.

Hudson & Son, Inc.—H. Jones, $827.

Hill, Myron F.—A. de L. Ayrault, $349.

Hull, J. Harry, trustee—F. J. Palmer, $146.

Hilliker, Morris, Hyman & Morris—J. Epstein, $112.

Harris, Samuel—L. Friedlander et al., $202.

Jacob Keller Contracting Co.—Wickes Bros., $173.

Jessurun & Co., Inc.—Kilborn Photo Paper Co., $129.

Jackson, Walker H.—W. J. Salomon, $419.

Jones, Ida—Same, $264.

Knickerbocker Ice Co.—L. Glass, $1,392.

Same—Same, $500.

Kantor, Sam—Whitcup Clothing Co., $277.

Kiernan, Mary F.—J. P. Shields, $166.

Karp, Louis—National Pickle & Canning Co., $168.

Lipton, Sam—W. Weiner, $816.

Lew Fields, Inc.—D. France et al., $329.

Lutkins, Theo. L., Br.—M. Lutkins, $226.

Mott, Isaac N.—M. Edelman et al., costs, $108.

Same—M. Schurr et al., $107.

Mittenthal Film Co., Inc.—Manhattan Slide & Film Co., Inc., $843.

Margulies, Karl, and Morris Greenberg—Bank of United States, $104.

Munsinger, Louis—Mutual Bank, $1,085.

Miller, Wm. E.—W. H. Miller, $10,151.

Munro, Sibyl H.—F. N. Howland et al., $545.

Meehan, Richard H.—Richardson & Boynton Co., $186.

Nightingale, Nathaniel, oJnas—E. Bolotin, $148.

New York and Lindenhurst Estates—L. Salomon, $554.

Nitzberg, Abraham—Standard Felt Co., $220.

O. P. & E. Co., Inc.—P. Sserko et al., $779.

Payton, Corse—Hegeman Printing Co., $772.

Peace, W. Albert, Jr.—O. & W. Co., $248.

Pye, John E.—New York Trust Co., $10,026.

Port Ship Fish Co.—Producers Fish Co., Ltd., $412.

Pappes, Christopher C., Jr.—J. Goodman, $68.

Randall, Wh. H., Jr.—K. Randall, costs, 162.

Ray, Joseph—J. Patter, $173.

Securities Co. and Equitable Securities Co.—Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co. et al., $125.

Stein, Frederick J.—A. Taylor, $342.

Swarts, Claude M.—B. H. Lord, $165.

Silver, Aaron—W. Secolet, $215.

Same—Same, $214.

Stingsing, Frank C.—W. O. Masshke, $1,219.

Shanley, Wm. P.—Park & Tilford, $104.

Smith, Tom—M. Berkowitz, $767.

Suderov, Abraham — Western National Bank, $1,351.

Sinatars, Humbert—W. J. Salomon, $114.

Sargent, Allston—J. B. Regan, $4,128.

Schingall, Theodore—J. Kiensle, $2,857.

School Journal Publishing Co., Inc.—Twentieth Century Press Clipping Bureau, $117.

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DIAMONDS on CREDIT

Suffolk Traction Co.—Union Switch and Signal Co., $1,617.

Shannon, Peter A.—A. Baum et al., $127.

Teichman, Edw. E.—C. Connor, $276.

White, Edw. M.—A. Briggs, $565.

Wehle, Henry C.—Gibson Distilling Co., $142.

Wagner, Carl F.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $308.

Wiener, Joe—H. Reznick, $455.

Wood, Frank H.—National Bank of Westfield, $615.

Ederheimer, Leopold—City of New York, $353.

France-American Ferment Co.—Same, $228.

In Bronx County.

Aschendorf, Sophie and Lillian—B. Ostertag, $108.

Meisman, Morris, William Korn, and Alexander Korn—D. London, $1,574.

F. T. Construction Co., Hadden Realty Co., Frank Frankel, and Jacob Frankel—Italo-American Marble Co., $380.

Galpin, Paul—L. W. Fuiten, $122.

Loeb, Charles—J. Haft et al., $310.

McKinley Square Transportation Co., Inc.—A. J. Knoeppel, $101.

New York R'ways Co.—M. Weisler, $335.

Repley, Louis, and Maria C.—C. Lombardo, $113.

Simplex Improvement Corp.—C. Ismirian Cornice and Roofing Co., $148.

Tiedemann, Charles C.—E. James, $359.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Kraus, Maurice A.—I. L. Cobo, Dec. 9, 1914, $303.

Klein, Albert R.—F. B. Paulsen, Dec. 7, 1914, $128.

Gallagher, James W.—M. Isenberg, Oct. 10, 1914, $2,208.

Hertz, Emanuel—John H. Mahnkin Co., Jan. 24, 1908, $521.

Cohen, Joseph H. and David—A. L. Rosengarten et al., May 19, 1909, $1,108.

Catts, Jennie—S. Herzick, June 11, 1914, $360.

Stopnack, Samuel—M. Pearl, Dec. 5, 1914, $3,686.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Forecast:

N. Caro.—Clearing and much colder Tues., with strong west to northwest winds. Wed. fair.

S. Caro.—Fair, much colder Tues. Wed. fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Ga.—Fair, colder Tues.; much colder in east and south portions. Wed. fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Fla.—Partly cloudy and colder Tues.; much colder in north and central portions. Wed. fair; colder in south portion, moderate northwest winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tuesday and Wed., without decided temperature change; gentle to moderate northwest win

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ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOB STEIN to MAURICE P. DAVIDSON.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer:

On the 29th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 661 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the property described below:

1. Office furniture and fixtures, consisting of desk, partitions, typewriter, safe, counters, &c.

2. All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in and to a dye house for fancy feathers.

3. Flowers, tools, and material, &c., consisting of velvets, silks, grasses, &c.

4. Raw material, consisting of wings, plumes, &c.

5. Made up stock of fancy feathers, plumes, foliage, &c., consisting in part of 1303 dozen fancy feathers, 181 dozen quills, 289 dozen assorted flowers, 367 dozen foliages, more or less.

The property will be offered as follows:

(a) In bulk.

(b) In parcels in the manner stated.

(c) In single lots.

Any bid or combination of bids which will produce the largest amount will be accepted.

Said property may be inspected every day between the hours of 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, January 18th, 1915.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.

ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEMHARD, as trustees of HOUSE, STOWE & COMPANY, will receive at Room 1,612, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, January 22, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sealed bids for certain property in their possession, contained in the premises occupied by them at the premises, No. 71 Worth Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as follows:

Lot 1—All rubberized cloths contained in the lower floor of the said premises.

Lot 2—All cloths designated as unrubberized cloths, on the upper floor of the said premises.

Lot 3—All rubberized cloths on the upper floor of the said premises.

Lot 4—All cloths, rubberized and unrubberized, contained in both floors at said premises.

Lot 5—All furniture, fixtures, safes, typewriters, desks, etc., being the property of the said trustees, contained in said premises.

The said property is offered for sale as it is, without representations, warranties or guarantees of any kind.

Bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash, for at least ten per cent. thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid within three days after the acceptance of bids by the trustees, and the trustees shall have one day from the above date within which to announce the acceptance or rejection of any or all bids.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The said property may be inspected between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on and after January 18, 1915.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEMHARD,
as trustees of House, Stowe & Company.
Room 1,612, 170 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Why the War?

In handy volume of 156 pages are the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, the Gray Paper of Belgium, and the Yellow Book of France; also the German Government's statement how war could have been avoided, and the neutrality appeal of President Woodrow Wilson. The official papers form the only existing war book written thus far. Price 10c by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York. adv.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Dwellings Feature of Market—Plans for $300,000 Fifth Avenue Building at Thirty-seventh Street—Six-Story Apartment Leased—Old Guttenberg Track to be Cut Up.

Private residences in both the east and west sides of the city furnished the chief deals in the realty market yesterday. On the east side Augustus Thomas bought the house at 60 East Fifty-sixth Street. The brokers in that sale, Pease & Elliman also sold the four-story dwelling at 311 West Eighty-second Street, on plot 20 by 100, for the Holden estate to a client. The house is between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Two five-story American basement houses at 253 and 255 West Ninety-third Street were sold by Leroy Coventry & Co., for Joseph Meeks to an investor. They cover a plot 37 by 100, adjoining the apartment house on the northwest corner of Broadway. The seller acquired the property in 1907 from Helen J. Erickson.

Harlem furnished a resale of a house which figured in a trade a week ago, being the three-story dwelling at 240 West 123d Street, on lot 18.10 by 100.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. It was purchased by John Kennedy, Jr., from Ennis & Sinnett, who took it in part payment for the house at 420 West 150th Street. James E. Barry & Co. acted as brokers.

$300,000 Fifth Avenue Building.

Plans for a new commerical structure in the heart of the retail section were filed yesterday by the architects, Warren & Wetmore. They have designed the eleven-story building to be erected by the Murray Hill Investing Company which bought a short time ago, the long vacant Lewis corner on the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The purchase price was reported as $1,800,000.

The cost of the new building is placed at $300,000. The Fifth Avenue frontage will be 74.1 feet by 125 on Thirty-seventh Street. The facade will be of brick and terra cotta and the style will be French renaissance and gothic. Work will begin early in March and by the end of the year it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy. The structure will be surrounded by the addition to the Bonwit-Teller building, and Tiffany's store is on the opposite southeast corner.

Big Harlem Apartment Lease.

The Nadig Realty Company has leased to Joseph Shenk for a long term of years, the six-story elevator apartment house, 619 to 625 West 127th Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Riverside Drive. This property known as "Tieman Hall" contains sixty apartments and covers a plot 100 by 152. Rice & Hill negotiated the lease.

$50,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on a plot 80 by 100 located at 331, 333, 335 and 337 Keap Street, Brooklyn, for the Ross Land Company, as owners, to cost $50,000.

New Jersey.

James T. Lillis, ex-Surrogate of Hudson County, N. J., has sold to a client of J. T. Kruse, 45 Booraem Avenue, Jersey City Heights, a four-story apartment house.

Lester Hamblet, a builder of Asbury Park, N. J., has purchased a sixty-five acre farm near Farmingdale, formerly owned by the Allaire Estate. Extensive alterations will be made to the old mansion on the property by the buyer.

Resale of Old Guttenberg Racetrack.

A syndicate of investors and realty operators have purchased from the Colonial Land Development Company, the old Guttenberg racetrack property, in Hudson County, N. J. The property consists of about seventy-one acres, and is located on the west side of Bergenline Avenue, extending from Robinson Street to the Hudson Boulevard, directly opposite the tract of 160 acres purchased by the Hudson County Park Commission as a site for a park.

It will be developed by the buyers and cut up into small lots and villa plots.

Westchester County.

Slawson & Hobbs and Louis Cowan have sold for the Plainfield Estates Company at Pelham Manor, N. Y., the southwest corner of Boston Post Road and Peace Street, a plot of eight lots, 100 by 200, to the Wesley Realty Company, John W. Knight, President.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Schrag has leased for Bernard Courtney, a store in building No. 61 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Feingold & Seigel; also for Louis A. Rubenstein, the store in building No. 52 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Hugo Werner.

N. Brigham Hall and Wm. D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased for Katharine A. Kingsland for a long term of years the store and basement premises No. 807 Eighth Avenue, to Frank Canavacio.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Vincent Astor a store in 2,816 Broadway, near 109th Street, to Louis Tanewitz, and the store, 28 by 100, in 1,989 Broadway between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, to Henry Phillips.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have rented the store at 12 West Nineteenth Street, to Abe Siegel, and the store 400 Sixth Avenue, to Ben. F. Smith.

Private Dwelling Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse has rented for Mrs. Julian W. Robbins her residence, No. 33 East Seventy-fourth Street, to Mrs. John W. Blodgett.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. Lucy C. Thomas to Mrs. W. Hopecraft, the three-story dwelling at 135 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Hearing on Wage Legislation.

The New York State Factory Investigating Commission has called a public meeting for Friday, Jan. 22, in the meeting room of the Public Service Commission, at 154 Nassau Street.

Among the speakers announced are Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the Industrial Welfare Commission of Oregon, who will discuss "Minimum Wage Legislation," and Prof. M. B. Hammond, Vice Chairman of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, who will explain "The Australasian System of Wage Regulation and Its Results."

Building Heights Hearing Tomorrow.

The Building Code Committee of the Board of Aldermen has called a meeting for Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. in the City Hall, to discuss the proposed ordinance limiting the heights of buildings.

Brooklyn Auction Tonight.

In the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, tonight, the Jere Johnson, Jr. Company will offer at public auction seventy-two lots situated in the Thirty-first Ward, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in Eighty-sixth Street, Avenue V, West Ninth and West Tenth Streets.

Realty Notes.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr. were the brokers in the sale of the six-story loft building at 477 to 481 Broome Street, recently made by the Millard F. Cornwell estate to Pasquale Margarella.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 411 East, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Giovanni Guglielmetti et al. against Michael Gagliardi et al.; Leo Schafran; attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $2,531.46; taxes, &c, $750; subject to a prior mortgage of $8,500; to the plaintiff for $9,750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 137, e s, 28.9 ft n of 20th St, 28.9x113, 12-story loft and store building; Eugene Higgins against Henry Corn et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $109,679.46.

115th St, 27-29 West, n s, 344.2 ft w of 5th Av, 76.4x100.11, three-story hall; Rachel Herrman against Johanna Herrmstadt, individually and as executrix, et al.; H. T. Randall, attorney; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $37,486; taxes, &c., $1,200; subject to two mortgages aggregating $34,000.

104th St, 79 West, n s, 66.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x100.11, four-story dwelling; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society against Edwin Bendheim et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; F. A. Spencer, Jr., referee; due, $16,242.81; taxes, &c., $284.80.

Market St, 37, w s, 40.6 ft s of Cherry St, 20x51, five-story tenement and stores; Monash Elsig against Israel Jacobson et al.; K. C. & M. V. McDonald, attorneys; G. F. Roesch, referee; due, $10,081.41; taxes, &c., $96.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

133d St, 115 West, n s, 166.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. C. Wilmerding et al., executors, against Rachel Lederer et al., Action 1; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; T. G. Strong, referee; due, $5,649.52; taxes, &c., $615.92.

135d St, 117 West, n s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; same against same, Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $6,649.32; taxes, &c., $552.49.

South St, 187, n w corner of James St, 36.2x 21.11, four-story tenement and stores; A. L. Colman against Julia Volckhausen et al.; W. Schindler, attorney; $14,500 sold, referee; due, $10,680.81; taxes, &c., $125.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Riverdale Av, e s, 130.4 ft s of 259th St, 35.4 x100, three-story dwelling; J. P. Tighe against C. M. Walters et al.; R. E. & J. Prime, attorneys; E. R. Eckley, referee; partition.

By Joseph P. Day.

Alexander Av, 128, e s, 100 ft s of 134th St, 20x89.6, Action 2, four-story tenement and stores; College Point Savings Bank against Frederic Bierhoff et al., executors and trustees; F. S. Rauber, attorney; Alexander Karlin, referee; due, $7,671.85; taxes, &c., $200.

Alexander Av, 128, e s, 80.6 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x86.6, Action 3, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $7,671.85; taxes, &c., $200.

Alexander Av, 130, e s, 61 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x86.6, Action 4, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $7,368.02; taxes, &c., $200.

Alexander Av, 132, e s, 41.6 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x86.6, Action 5, four-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $7,368.02; taxes, &c., $200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av, n e corner of 37th St, for an eleven-story store and loft building, 74.1x125; Murray Hill Investing Co., 68 William St, owners; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $300,000.

Crotona Av, n w corner of 187th St, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 75x68; Cosenzo Building Co., 3,927 Park Av, owners; East 187th St, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 50x145.5x50.7x137.6, with all title to strip adjoining on w; Joseph E. Marx to Hudson Investing Co., Incorporated, 27 Cedar St, (mtg $5,000,) Jan. 16; attorney Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St. $1

ALLEN ST, 189-71, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Rose Greenberg to Bertha Greenberg, 1,721 Fulton Av, (mtg $61,140,) all liens, Dec. 10. $100

ALLEN ST, 128-130, s e s, 151 ft s of Rivington St, 42x87.6; David Wasser to Ida Galewski, 145 West 127th St, (mtg $52,500,) all liens, Jan. 14; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway. $100

BROADWAY, 241, w s, 80.7 ft n of Park Place, 25.1x100.10x25x100; Gherard Davis to Ellen King, 34 East 39th St, ½ part, Jan. 11; attorneys, Taft & S, 15 William St. $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.8 ft n of 104th St, 54.2x100; John Schreyer to John F. Schreyer, 53 West 83d St, Jan. 16; attorney Louis Wendel, Jr. $1

CONVENT AV, 336, e s, 100 ft s of 135th St, 24.11x94.5; Ensign Realty Co. to John W. Ahearn, 517 West 184th St, (mtg $18,000,) Jan. 15; address, 59 Liberty St. $100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, Queens, N. Y., 163d St, 102.2x141.7x99.11x120; Riverside Viaduct Realty Co. to Otto R. Hartmann, 1,196 Warburton Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $216,000,) all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

FULTON ST, 119 to 125, n s, 100x118.11; Harris Mandelbaum et al. to 119 Fulton Street Corporation, Jan. 18; attorneys, Eisner, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway. $100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 120th St, 17.9x 83; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Rosenberg Childs, at Setauket, L. I. 18; attorney, Edward E. Mercelis, 69 Wall St. $15,000

MANHATTAN AV, 312, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x95; Sally H. Walker to William F. McManus, 100 West 144th St, (mtg $130,000,) Jan. 18; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $100

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, e s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Martha P. Prager et al. to Cecelia M. Shannon, 342 West 71st St, June 30, (mtg $25,000,); attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

PRINCE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x95.6; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Stephen P. Sturges, trustee, Shelter Island, L. I., Nov. 10, 1914; address Stephen P. Sturges, 56 Liberty St. $20,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 95 ft n of centre line of 140th St if extended, or 153.8 ft n of on curve of Drive from centre line of 139th St if extended, 24.9x59.11x20.5x70.3; Otto R. Hartmann to Amelia Newmark, 951 Sherman Av, Bronx, (mtg $6,500,) all liens, Jan. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 176th St, 65.10x100; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Co. to Premium Holding Corporation, 149 Church St, (mtg $20,000,) Jan. 15, 1914; attorneys, Sonn Brothers, 149 Church St. $100

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 244.7 ft s of Morris St, 36.8x67; Miriam Rose to William F. Buzaid, Danbury, Conn., Jan. 16, (mtg $23,500); attorney, Samuel J. Siegal, 38 Park Row. $100

1ST AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x75; Carl C. Weinert et al. to Crescent Star Realty Co., 211 East 58th St, (mtg $23,340,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $1

2D AV, 544, e s, 20 ft n of 30th St, 19x90; Charles I. Hadden to Frances M. Hadden, 233 East 26th St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Lynn W. Thompson, 100 William St. $1

7TH AV, 2,310, w s, 25 ft s of 130th St, 37.6x 100; 7th Av, 2,310, w s, 62.5 ft s of 136th St, 37.5x100; Otto Loewenthal, executor of Adolph Seelig, to Anna Simon, 144 East 17th St, (mtg $60,000,) Jan. 20, 1914; attorney, J. Rosett, 198 Broadway. $86,750

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Metropolitan Improvement Co. to Earlington Realty Corporation, 100 Broadway, (mtg $375,000,) C. A. G., Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

54TH ST, 44 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 16.4x82.2x38.5x49.8; Ensign Realty Co. to Eleanor Zeller, 1,505 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $9,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, John W. Ahearn, 59 Liberty St. $100

58TH ST, n s, 301 ft w of Lexington Av, 57x100.5; B. F. Curtis to Annabella Curtis, Scarborough, N. Y., (mtg $210,000;) attorney, W. L. Hill, 120 Broadway. $100

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Annie Goldberg to Eva Nitzberg, 62 East 103d St, ½ part all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Samuel Wells, 346 Broadway. $1

123D ST, 240 West, s s, 355.9 ft e of 8th Av, 15.10x100.11; Katie F. Tucker to Mary E. Kennedy, 230 West 123th St, (mtg $6,500,) Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

145D ST, 252, West, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Le Grand L. Grand to Yale D. Benner, 395 East 197th St, Dec. 12, 1914. $1

150TH ST, 420 West, s s, 67 ft e of Convent Av, 16.10x81.11; Corporal Realty Co., Incorporated, to Katie F. Tucker, 140 West 129th St, (mtg $7,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

163TH ST, 550 West, s s, 148.7 ft w of Broadway, 16x108.4x16x104.10; Maud F., wife of Constant N. Kauffmann, to Florence S., wife of B. Elliott Burston, 550 West 165th St, ½ part, Jan. 18; attorney, B. Elliott Burston, 233 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 365, w s, 24.11x90; Susanna J. Cowan to Maud B. Sanden, 1,329 Prospect Av, (mtg $16,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

CLAY AV, w s, 50.1 ft n of 169th, 24.9x 88.5; Betsey Carlisle to Annetta E. Sherwood, 1,047 Clay Av, (mtge $5,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, A. E. Sherwood, 1,047 Clay Av. $100

CONCORD AV, s e corner 151st St, 137.7x94; Walter Wolcott to Thomas Mulligan, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, (mtg $18,500,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 317 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x96.5; Frank J. Muhifeld to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, (mtge $4,200,) Jan. 14; attorney Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St. $100

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 180 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 25x108; Charles Priester to Minnie Priester, 2,260 Houghton Av, Jan. 16; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y. $100

LOTS 647 and 648, map of Laconia Park; Luigi Bracchi to Peter A. Zanelli, 308 East 104th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

LOTS 5 to 8, map of Section 2, Bronx Terrace; William Loeb to Oscar Lindquest, at Saugerties, N. Y., (mtg $2,500,) Jan. 16; attorney, Oscar Lindquest, Saugerties, N. Y. $100

NORTH ST, 32, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Emma W. Seaman to Sophie E. Huke, Park Ridge, N. J., (mtge $2,000,) Aug. 15, 1914; attorney Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

PERRY AV, 3,286, e s, 25x100; Mary Frazor to Florence Frazor, 3,268 Perry Av, and another, (mtg $3,100,) Dec. 10, 1914; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av. $100

ST ANN'S AV, 143, w s, 24.6x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Gustave Humbeutel, 149 Brook Av, Jan 16; attorney R. E. Bergman, 148th St and 3d Av. $100

TREMONT AV, approach to Concourse, n w corner of Anthony Av, 95x100; R. Farquhar Curtis to Anne A. Curtis, 57 West 45th St, ¼ part, (mtg $62,500,) Jan. 1; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway. $100

UNDERCLIFF AV, 21.8 ft e of Washington Bridge Park, 75x89.5x60x100; Highbridge Building Co. to Robert W. Todd, 520 Park Av, (mtg $56,000,) Jan. 12; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway. $1

164TH ST, s e s, 90 ft w of Washington Av, 30x100; Abram Zucker to Charles Zucker, 791 Prospect Av, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 8; attorney, Samuel Cohn, 261 Broadway. $100

233D ST, 778 East, s s, 18.9x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Maria Alvins, 617 East 182d St, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SPRING ST, 193, n s, 46.3 ft e of Sullivan St, 18.8x75; Silvestro Sozio to A. B. Paonio, Woodcliff, N. J., Jan. 6, due March 4, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pierson & S., 95 Rivers St., Hoboken, N. J. $2,500

WEST ST, s e corner of Chambers St, 65.2x 96.7; Carola Trunz to William Salomon et al., 1,020 5th Av., June 12, demand; Attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way. $235

2D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 69th St, 25x80; Henrietta Stern to Ella M. Eldridge, 366 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $14,500

2D AV, s s, 20 ft n of 30th St, 19x90; Frances M. Haddox to Charles I. Haddox, 356 West 56th St, Jan. 15, prior mtg $10,000, due as per bond; attorney, Nelson Smith, 1,819 Broadway. $1

47TH AV, n e corner of 19th St, 46.6x—; Alice M. Moynan to the Gotham National Bank, 1,819 Broadway, Dec. 23, 1914, due Jan. 25, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 33d St, —x—; Eureka Distilling and Distributing Co. to Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 40th St, Jan. 14, demand; attorneys, Gilbert & G., 43 Exchange place. $12,750

8TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 25x 93.6; Charles Hutzman to John S. Stuphen, 311 W. 72d St., Jan. 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $12,000

10TH AV, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 28.11x92 10th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 50x75; 19th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 26x92; 5th Av, e s, 78.5 ft w of 45th St, 22x31; Marie V. Sherman to William W. Owens, 289 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, due as per bond; attorneys, Latson, T. & P., 55 John St. $3,500

SAME PROPERTY; Eva L. Johnson to same, Jan. 18, due as per bond; attorneys, same. $3,500

113TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x 100.11; Julia Schwartzrock to Leon T. Parsons, 4,180 Broadway, (prior mtg $18,000,) Jan. 5, due May 26, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $1,000

126TH ST, n s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 26.8x 100.11; Fourth Universalist Society in the City of New York against Edwin F. Walton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

CHATTERTON AV, n s, 490 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 26x108; Minnie Becker against Henry Bohlen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

CHATTERTON AV, n s, 405 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 25x106; Minnie Becker against Kate Reichwein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.3 ft n of 180th St, 66x35; Dietrich Niemeyer et al. against Antonio Galiani et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

WARREN AV, w s, 388.2 ft s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 104.2x131.9; First National Bank of Remsen, N. Y., against William H. Yale et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pritchard & Deeks.

167TH ST, n e corner Washington Av, 29x 127.5; Henry H. Jackson against B. W. R. Realties, Inc., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

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JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day, convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A. M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only), 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M., 1:08, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —SOLOMON SCHINASI, Plaintiff, against SARAH MULLIGAN, Lawrence Mulligan, Harriet Mulligan, Margaret Hickey, Irene Summers, Charles S. Summers, Timothy Summers, Olive Ryan; Patrick H. Sullivan, and Lawrence Mulligan, as the Executors of the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan, deceased; Patrick H. Sullivan and Samuel Kraus, doing business as Sullivan & Kraus; Jacob Wiener, William Fox, Abraham Erlanger, The Title Guaranty and Surety Company, National Surety Company, Aetna Indemnity Company, Maurice Delches, as Receiver of the Aetna Indemnity Company; William T. Emmet and Peter J. Collins, as Receivers of Peoples Surety Company; United Surety Company, Edwin W. Poe, Stuart S. Janney, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, 3d, as Receivers of the United Surety Company; National District Telegraph Company, The City of New York, Young Brothers & Boss, David J. Heffner, John J. Pillion, Charles Halper, The National Printing and Engraving Company, Julius W. Stolte, as President of the J. W. Stolte Co.; Herman L. Reis, United States Lithograph Company, Robert F. Rassmussen, The Century Bank of The City of New York, The Locomobile Company of America, Armour & Company, Joseph Seeman, Sigel Seeman, Sylvan L. Stix, and Carl Seeman, The J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, Josiah B. Tisdale, The Eastern Brewing Company, James R. English, as Trustee of the Eastern Brewing Company, bankrupt; The Gillin Printing Company, Timothy J. Hayes, as Trustee of the Gillin Printing Company, bankrupt; Harvey Show Print Co., Blanc Realty Company, Mabel Hazelton, Jack Pritchard, Samuel Jacobs, Louis Stern, Morris Driebiatt, Morris Mann and Daniel Volkowisch, The Courier Company of Buffalo, James F. Hannigan, Allen Advertising Agency, Robert M. Boggs, Kahn Stern Company, Max Simowich, Townsend Morgan, as administrator of the estate of Bankson T. Morgan, deceased; Joseph Mack, Darcey & Wolford, The Northern Bank of New York, James Jordan, Richard E. Moriarty and Mary J. Moriarty, trading under the firm name and style of Jordan, Moriarty & Co., William B. Richards, William Roberts, Max Mandel, William R. Adams, John Glover, New York Telephone Company, Rose Kraus, Jennie Feinstein, Masse Lasky, H. Linsley Johnson, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Oscar M. Lipton, deceased; H. G. Vogel Company, David Kraus and Fanny Kraus, as executor and executrix of the estate of George J. Kraus, deceased; John Love, as Temporary Receiver of the co-partnership of Sullivan & Kraus; William B. Ellison, as Receiver of the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan, deceased, Defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 3, 1914.

HORWITZ & ROSENSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Said Defendants, Harriet Mulligan, Margaret Hickey, Irene Summers, Charles S. Summers, and Timothy Summers:—

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, signed by Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a justice of the said court, dated the 16th day of December, 1914, and filed on that day with the complaint, amended complaint and the second amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, the complaint having been filed in said office on September 3d, 1914, the amended complaint having been filed in said office on September 23, 1914, and the second amended complaint having been filed in said office on the 9th day of December, 1914.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1914.

HORWITZ & ROSENSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, No. 346 Broadway,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The disturbance that was near the mouth of the Mississippi River Sunday night has moved to Southwest Virginia with greatly increased intensity and there has been a general and decided pressure fall east of the Rocky Mountains and in the Gulf States.

There were general and heavy rains in the South, with snow as far as Northern Louisiana, and there were also rains in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and snow in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and locally in the Missouri Valley and the Dakotas. In the extreme West the weather was fair, with high pressure.

Abnormally high temperatures prevail in the Atlantic States. In the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley they are low for the season. In the Northwest it is considerably warmer.

There will be snow Tuesday in the lake region and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by fair weather Wednesday. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair.

It will be much colder Tuesday in the South Atlantic States and Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Hatteras.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for Southern Alabama and extreme northwest Florida.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong and shifting, mostly south, on Tuesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong southwest to west.

FORECASTS—TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Tuesday, colder. Wednesday, fair.

New Jersey—Rain and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

New England—Rain Tuesday, colder by night. Wednesday, fair, colder.

Western New York—Snow or rain Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and colder Tuesday, probably changing to snow north and west. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	18	50	4 P. M.	25	55
6 A. M.	16	50	4 P. M.	25	55
9 A. M.	16	52	9 P. M.	21	56
12 M.	22	53	11 P. M.	20	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 56 degrees at 5 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 12:15 A. M. Humidity 97 per cent. at 8 A. M., 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.51 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Monday.

		Loss.
12:45–102 Fulton St.; C. Hewitt & Co.		Not given
1:10–402-404 E. 122 St.; Benj. Englander.		$2,000
9:15–32 South St.; John Cahill		Slight
11:30–1,183 Woodycrest Av.; Charles Reimer		Slight
P. M.		
12:45–216 Wooster St.; Cassel Cohen		Slight
2:20–309 E. 100 St.; Susie Otirna		Slight
4:26–1,140 Trinity Av.; David Levitt		Slight
4:30–218 E. 3 St.; Michael Lennin		Slight
6:00–2,236 7 Ave.; Taylor Trunk Co.		$1,000
6:35–567 Bo. Boulevard; Mrs. Werner		$300
7:30–950 E. 180 St.; Lena Popp		Slight
8:15–235 E. 117 St.; E. Chernoy		Slight
8:56–118 Stanton St.; Max Gross		$500
9:10–19 W. Houston St.; Pure Silk Tie Co.		$500
9:30–365 W. 24 St.; not given		Slight
		Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Name of Capt. F. L. Dengler, C. A. C., to detached, March 14, and ordered to Fort H. Rhine, C. A. C., removed, effective March 15. Capt. Bisco is assigned to the 116 Co. 1st Lt. E. J. Cullen, C. A. C., is assigned to 116 Co. 1st Lt. F. Cannon, C. A. C., is assigned to the 39 Co., at Brownsville, Texas; 1st Lt. C. T. Harris, Jr., C. A. C., from 32 Co., to Ft. Rugar, Hawaii, for assignment to a co. in his command.

Transfers in C. A. C.: Capts. J. M. Fulton, 20 to 16; W. H. Raymond, 16 to 145; W. S. Doenz, 116 to 72; J. P. Hopkins, 72 to 135; C. H. Patterson, 167 to 40; W. Tidball, 40 to 132, and W. Paterson, 132 to 167. Maj. F. S. Armstrong, Q. M. C., report to M. General for duty in his office, 1st Lt. H. A. Dargue, aviation officer, S. C., from Philippine Dept. to San Diego.

Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7 Inf., to 10 Inf., March 1, to N. Y., to accompany the 29 Inf. to the Canal Zone.

Capt. M. A. Elliott, Jr., 12 Inf., to 8 Inf., April 1, to San Francisco and sail about April 5 for Manila.

Capt. H. Geiger, aviation officer, S. C., from detail in aviation section, to Ft. Worden, Wash., for assignment to a co.

Capt. W. K. Hamilton, C. A. C., from assignment to 49 Co., and placed on unassigned list.

2d Lt. E. V. Heidt, attached to 18th Inf., to that regiment; Capt. A. N. Parker, M. C., relieved from duty at Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Ft. Wood, N. Y., relieving Capt. C. H. Connor, M. C.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. A. Betts, M. R. C., has been accepted.

Leaves: Capt. L. C. Andrews, 9th Cav., 10 days' extn.; Maj. J. W. Heavey, Inf., 10 days; Capt. H. L. Brown, M. C., 3 months; Lt. Col. F. G. Mauldin, C. A. C., 2 months; and 1st Lt. A. McD. Coffey, M. R. C., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

Lt. E. B. Armstrong, to the Olympia.

Ens. R. K. P. Gilchrist, to the St. Louis, to Asiatic Station, on transport Feb. 5.

P. A. Paymaster W. G. Neill, to the Baltimore.

Machs. F. G. Waugh, recvg. ship at Boston, to the Missouri; and R. B. Sanford to treatment New York Naval Hosp.

Rear Admiral M. R. S. Mackenzie, retired, died at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 16.

Marine Orders.

Lt. Cols T. C. Treadwell and D. Williams, commissioned.

Maj. J. F. McGill, commissioned.

Capts. H. F. Wirgman, commissioned; J. F. Dyer, 1st Brig. Philа., to Marine Barracks, New Orleans; and A. Stokes, to the Minnesota.

1st Lts. J. A. Rosell, to 1 Brig., Phila. Yard, and R. S. Hoyt, commissioned.

Lt. H. J. Schmidt, 1 Brig., Phila. Yard, to New Orleans Barracks.

2d Lt. J. T. Reid, Charleston Barracks, to the Rhode Island.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Potomac at Almirante Bay; San Diego, at Mazatlan; Maryland, at La Paz; Truxtun, Perry, and Raleigh, at San Diego; Tecumseh, at Washington; New York and Arkansas, off Scotland Light; Midway, Lloyd, Benham, Balch, Henley, McCall, Parker, and the Drayton, at N. Y.; North Dakota, at Hampton Roads; Patapsco, at Lynn Haven Roads; Birmingham and Nebraska, at Provincetown; Paducah, Orion, and Dixie, at Lynn Haven Roads; Eagle, at Charleston; Glacier, at San Fran.; Yankton, at Lynn Haven Roads; Kansas, at Phila.; Hector, at Bremerton; Jason, at Alexandria, and the Vestal, at Lynn Haven Roads.

Sailed—Brutus, Cristobal for Vera Cruz; K-3, K-4, and Iroquois, Port Angeles for Mare Island; Tennessee, Alexandria for Jaffa; Oregon, Bremerton for San Fran.; Virginia, New Jersey, Trippe, Burrows, Paulding, Ammen, and the Patterson, Boston for Provincetown; Wyoming, N. Y. for Guantanamo; Rocket, Norfolk for Washington; Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Vermont, Southern drill grounds to sea; Utah, Florida, and Michigan, Hampton Roads to sea; Jenkins, Jarvis, Jouett, Beale, and Fanning, Lynn Haven Roads to sea, and the Cassin, Southern drill grounds to sea.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for finger-print examiner, male and female, will be issued until 4 P. M. on Jan. 29. The practical test will be given on two days. On the first day candidates will be tested in the taking of finger prints and on the second day will take the list in classifying and filing. There will also be a written examination. The minimum age is 21 years and the annual salary is $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 26 a competitive examination for milk specialist, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. The duties will include co-operative work with State and municipal authorities in the improvement of milk supplies, and it will be necessary for competitors to perform considerable traveling throughout the United States for the purpose of conducting investigations concerning the production and handling of milk for city consumption. In addition they will be called upon to attend dairymen's conventions and other meetings for the purpose of scoring milk and cream, and making addresses pertaining to the sanitary production and handling of the same; to assist local inspectors in inaugurating and carrying out efficient systems of dairy inspection; to inspect dairy farms and city milk plants, and give advice as to improvements from a sanitary standpoint.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, publications or thesis. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C., or

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ADAMS, JOHN LANSON, (Sept. 28, 1914;) no realty; personalty about $37,000; to Francis Lanson Adams, farm at Westport, Conn.; Elizabeth E. W. Adams, Charles F. Adams, and Henry Frederick Adams, share equally in residue.

ASH, WILLIAM, (no petition) all to brother, Mark Ash.

BROWN, ADDIE, (Jan. 5;) no realty; personalty about $14,000; to Alice Brown, $9,500; Chester Brown, $1,100; Abram Brown, $100; Jerome Brown, $100; Melvin Brown, $1,100, and Pauline Kerr, $50.

CHAMPLIN, JOHN D., (no petition;) to John D. Champlin, $5,000; residue to Frank E. Colvocoresses Champlin.

CUYAS, LILA ARANGO, (June 7, 1914;) realty, $14,000; personalty less than $500; Juan Cuyas, $14,000; Lila Arango Pope, Lucie R. Dudley, and Franklin P. Arango, contingent.

KELLER, ADAM, (Jan. 10;) realty unknown; personalty over $5,000; equal shares to Matilda, Frank J., Adam E., and Estelle Keller.

MILLS, MARGARET, (Jan. 1;) no realty; personalty about $8,000; to William Mills, Elizabeth Thompson, Rose Anna McCabe, and Ellen Gardner, each three-sixteenths of residue; Margaret Wilt, Margaret Blair, Elizabeth A. Mills, and Anna Maude Gardner, each one-sixteenth residue.

PARKER, EDWIN WEIR, (Oct. 20, 1914;) no realty; personalty over $10,000; to son, Wellesley A. Parker, $15,000 and household and personal effects; to son, Charles G. Parker, $15,000; Edward J. Lyle, $1,500, office furniture, and good-will of business; Kate Ethel McAnally, $4,000; Ellen J. Garrett, $1,500, children contingent; Fanny Dunlop, $1,000; Dorothy C. Dunlop, $500; income from $10,000 to Rosetta Leontine Parker, same to Edith N. Parker; ½ residue equally to three grandchildren, and other ½ to Edwin J. Parker.

ROBINSON, MARY A., (Oct. 24, 1914;) realty estimated, $10,000; personalty, $2,500; all to Charles A. Robinson.

SMITH, HARRIET WELLS, (Nov. 26, 1914;) no realty; over $20,000; to Little Church Around the Corner, $1,000; Society for the Relief of the Blind of the City of New York, $1,000, and Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, more than $10,000.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Fund $15,000 second mortgage; will divide; Manhattan store property; also $4,000 first mortgage; one or two family brick, Bronx. Abraham Felt, (attorney,) 45 Broadway.

MORTGAGE AND LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell for cost Lots 494-495, Van Cortlandt estate, on Sedgwick Av., near 238th St. Schneider, 160 West 90th St.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, $5,850; easy terms or will rent; Detached; 8 rooms, bath, attic; plot 25x100 ft.; select neighborhood; Penn. Av.; 12 min. to N. Y.; mtge. $2,500. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Craftsman homes on rentlike terms. For beautiful booklet write to Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lady very much in need of $125 cash at once and leaving city will sell her pretty home, with perfect title, for below value; can arrange balance on $18 a month; 30 minutes out; act quick for a big bargain. Address Mrs. K. M., Box 137 Times Downtown.

$18 a month makes you the owner of a pretty cottage; 7 rooms, bath, gas, heat, shades, and fine garden plot; 30 minutes out; fare 11 cents; possession on small cash payment. Address B. Bryan, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

FOR HOMES in restricted New York suburbs, Long Island, express station, fine service, all conveniences, quiet, real country, consult J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Tel. 5876 Cortlandt.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED.—PRIVATE HOUSE WITH GROUNDS, IN FLATBUSH, NEAR BRIGHTON "L" IN EXCHANGE FOR VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY IN MANHATTAN NEAR MUNICIPAL BUILDING. ATTORNEY, 165 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,932.

Wanted—New-law house, Washington Heights preferred, in exchange for handsome four-story American basement dwelling and fine 88-acre farm; call for particulars. Owner, 58 Edgecombe Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 43d.) Bryant 5786.

Sublet office, owing to death of occupant, 2 Rector St.; inducement to responsible tenant; view of river and bay; privilege law library. Address Box 262 Times, 2 Rector St.

Large front or back parlor, private house, suitable doctor, dentist, or high-class business. 155 West 118th St.

To let, part of desirable office, use of typewriter, desk, safe, &c.; rent, $12.50. 14 Maiden Lane, Room 54.

Parlor Floor and basement, 36 E. 49th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 E. 41st and 20 Nassau St.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Parlor floor, desirable doctor or dentist or other business purpose. 62 West 53d.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Desk room, newly furnished office, modern building. Room 1,023 417 5th Av.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Desk room and office to rent. 12 West 32d St., 7th floor front.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES and ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

18 Minutes to 33d St., N. Y.
Richmond Hill, Long Island.
Best location; house 8 rooms, bath, plot 55x100; all improvements, decorated; garage; rare opportunity. Owner, C 235 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. MAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price, $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 74x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. House, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

BARGAIN, $6,000, terms, 8 rooms, plot 50x180 near Lackawanna, N. J. 51 Times Down'n.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Farm, 40 acres, Ridgewood, N. J.; nine room house, steam heat, every improvement; barn, outbuildings; 550 feet frontage; price $15,000; mortgage $3,250; will take good Brooklyn property with small mortgage. Clark, 811 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished dwelling or boarding house property for sale or exchange on Mass. Av., Northwest, Washington, D. C. Inquire Box 626 Warwick, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Lake front Summer resort farm, furnished residence, 10 rooms, bath; great fishing. Equity $6,500. What's offered; Slocum, 141 B'way.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Two business men desire apartment in Brooklyn; two rooms and bath, with or without kitchenette; will consider furnished or unfurnished; give detailed description; price moderate. C 236 Times Downtown.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Desire two rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished apartment, below 72d, near Subway; good neighborhood; $25. C 150 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $35, $40; elevator, hotel service; near 7th and Subway; references; special rates on case.
A.—A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway. One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean and respectable; no objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, L and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9020 Col.

Riverside Drive, (near 96th Subway.)—Magnificently furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, new building, facing Drive; party leaving city will sublet, to responsible party only, long, short lease; immediate possession. 'Phone Murray Hill 8422.

St. Nicholas Av., 848.—Corner 137th St.—Newly and elaborately furnished suites, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly upward.

Five sunny outside rooms, foyer hall, two baths; beautifully furnished; 420 Riverside Drive; sub-lease extremely low rent. C 241 Times Downtown.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
E. H. CLARK REALTY CO., INC.,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—5392.

To Sublet on Riverside Drive.—9 rooms and bath; apt. 7th floor; all light rooms; $150 per month, until Oct. 1; shorter terms considered. Phone Schuyler 6482.

Riverside Drive, 468, corner 119th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths; extra lavatory; beautifully furnished; strictly fireproof building. Manager.

Elegantly furnished apartment, 6 outside, light rooms, 2 baths; convenient to 181st St. Subway; references; $90. 'Phone Aud. 9570.

66 W. 49TH.—Unusually well arranged suite of offices for physicians or dentists, or business purposes.

Four rooms shared with reputable party; Broadway and 98th St. S 141 Times Downtown.

Apartment handsomely furnished, charming view; $100 monthly. Apt. 53, 401 W. 118th.

118th, 507 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Two rooms and bath; immediate possession. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th St.

Beautiful four rooms, Altomor, 7th Av., below 54th, $125. See hall boys.

East Side.

We have to let several very comfortable bachelor apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in Holworthy Chambers, 152-6 Madison Av., northwest corner 32d St. Please apply on premises or to our office. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two rooms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 37th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

7 WEST 103D ST.
Quiet, select block, near Central Park; six large rooms; tiled bath; all hardwood finish; very large kitchen; one flight of stairs; best of heat and service; all improvements; rent, $35.00.

103d St., 324 West.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, attractive apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths in modern, high-class building. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

$60 PER MONTH.
2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway, 6-room elevator apartment. Charles Campbell, Singer Building. Tel. Cort. 4120.

107th, 60 W.—Concessions made; newly renovated, 4-5 room apartments; bath, steam, elevator, telephone, electricity; $28 up; will decorate to suit; resident janitor.

Sublet 7 beautiful rooms; bath; large, light; immediate possession; unexcelled location; sacrifice. 752 West 178th St.

601 W. 115TH ST.—Corner B'way; sublet beautiful high-class, four-room apartment; eighth floor; sunshine; river view.

High-class elevator apartment; all modern improvements; five and seven rooms from $35 to $45 per month. 510 W. 124th St.

Van Dyck & Severn, Broadway, at 72d St.—A 9-room apartment; 3 baths.

Unique 4-room, bath, light apartment; kitchenette. Rose, 54 West 39th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

East Side.

149th St., 143 East, Cor. Walton Av.—Opposite Mott Av. Subway, six rooms and bath; rent, $35.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $3,500 to $5,500.
Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

856 Nostrand Av.—Five rooms and bath, all light rooms; steam heat, hot water; $33-$35. Inquire Superintendent.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

57th AV., 47.—Steam-heated room; table board; references.

218T, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Furnished rooms and board, also table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; single and double rooms; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (near 70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; heat, electricity, phone; table guests.

West Side.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, with all conveniences, magnificent bathroom connecting, for one or two persons. For particulars apply Rose, 49 West 37th St., store.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan, bath; suites. Times Square.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

57TH, 551 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water, excellent table; references; 'phone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well heated; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double, single, warm rooms; excellent table.

72D, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D ST., 263-265 WEST.—Large rooms; superior table board and surroundings.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large second-story room; $25 for two; superior cuisine.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Unusual opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, with board; reference.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm, small, large rooms; bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished floor; private baths; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; small rooms; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; $15; small; excellent English cooking.

82D, 13 WEST.—Attractive 2d-floor, suitable four men; continuous hot water, bath, electricity.

82D ST., 19 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; ideal location; superior board; table guests; references.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable, large room; excellent home cooking; table guests; moderate.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table moderate.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; also second front; bath adjoining; excellent table.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, newly decorated rooms; quiet, homelike; excellent board; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 206 WEST.—Refined Jewish home accommodate couple, single person; private bath.

81ST, 48 WEST.—Large second-floor room; private bath; excellent meals; reasonable.

83D, 139 WEST.—Delightful single rooms, $8, $10; first-class private house.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

143D, 167 WEST.—Beautiful home two men; board, $7; Subway, "L." Dill.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

BABIES BOARDED by competent graduate nurse; terms reasonable. Nurse, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

YOUNG business woman seeks board, first-class meals; refined American private family; preferably 70s or 80s; references exchanged. Particulars Room 3,112, 37 Wall St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

INVALIDS, convalescents, elderly people; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, ST, 105 EAST.—Furnished room; convenient to all car lines; no other boarders; breakfast optional; professional or business woman preferred; references. Apartment 22.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms; near all transit lines; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 55 EAST.—Large, small front rooms, fifth floor; near Subway; phone; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room; electricity; newly decorated house.

50TH, 110 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room in private house.

53D, 65 EAST.—Room with private bath; large front room; private house; references.

72d St., 178 East.—Large heated double room, adjoining kitchenette; smaller rooms; private.

76TH ST., 118 EAST.—Large, small rooms; bath; conveniences; private house; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with or without private bath; moderate.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; gentleman.

56TH, 345 WEST.—Attractive large back parlor; all improvements; other rooms; telephone.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant parlor; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; $9, $10, $11.

62D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, heated room, furnished; hot, cold water; Subway.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, overlooking Central Park; running water. Leonard.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; other desirable rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Sunny room; ground floor; private bath; suitable one, two gentlemen; also front room; convenient bath; high-class house; telephone.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Large rooms, well lighted; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, separate or en suite, adjoining bath; references.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large corner room; small room; $12 and $4.50; electricity.

73D, 48 WEST.—Attractively furnished; sunny rooms; elevators; private family; references.

76TH ST., 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new management; American lady. 5858 Col.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Very desirable; second floor room; bath; other rooms; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; smaller room; subway, elevated.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; pleasant single room, adjoining bath; quiet, comfortable; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable outside room, bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 70 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or en suite.

83D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; private; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—One or two large second-floor rooms; private baths.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; suitable two; breakfast; references.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; heat, hot water, telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Twin bedroom, water; elevator; medium room. Schuyler 7235. Curtis.

87TH ST., 810 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable small, heated rooms; American; home comforts; $2.50; phone.

98D, 131 WEST.—Attractive suites, bachelors; furnished, unfurnished; single rooms; private house.

63D, 309 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; business woman; telephone, elevator. Apt. 16.

94TH, (702 West End Av.)—Parlor and two bedrooms connecting; comfortably furnished; piano; bath; telephone; no other roomers; references. Petersen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment; rooms en suite or single; clubman or bachelors. Apt. 7, Riverside 4248.

102D, (Near Broadway.)—Small family offers attractive suite to gentlemen, business couple; southern exposure; board optional. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Two-room suite, suitable three gentlemen; rent separately; ideal. Payne.

105TH, 150 West.—Nicely furnished, clean room, conveniences, references, exchanged. Sherwood, 2123-J River.

106TH ST., 3 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; handsome two rooms, front, kitchenette; elevator. Cooper.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable front room; private family; gentleman; references; select apartment. Knight.

118TH, 501 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

118TH, 536 WEST, (Apartment 82.)—Large front room; Hudson view; elevator; breakfast optional.

115TH, 622 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; every convenience; gentleman; private American family.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; southern exposure; reference. Apt. 7.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Single room, $3; bath, shower, steam; gentleman; quiet. Schmitz.

116TH, 422 WEST.—Columbia Heights; light, outside room. Turner.

118TH, 400 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Beautiful, (large, medium,) corner rooms, overlooking park; great view; celebrated pure food restaurant; rooms, $5, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room; running water; heated; bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family; suitable two gentlemen; $5.

118TH, 423 WEST.—2 bright, outside rooms; latest improvements; reasonable. Apt. 2.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Large outside room, overlooking University Campus, with board; moderate rates.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable; references; telephone.

121ST, 501 WEST.
Apt. 61. Room, $6.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Will rent room, kitchen privileges, to refined married couple. Scott.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one, two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

123D, 330 WEST.—Medium sized, sunny room; elevator; telephone; kitchen privileges; $4.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

122D, 320 WEST.—Attractive front room; electricity, elevator; near Riverside Drive. Apt. 61.

130TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant second-story; southern exposure; moderate; private American family.

137TH, 622 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Elegantly furnished room; board optional; Subway and "L." conveniences; elevator.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

148TH, 534 WEST.—Handsome second floor room, dressing room; convenient bath; heated; reference.

136TH, 501 WEST.—Light room; modern improvements, $3; private family; near Subway and "L." Audubon 6408. Apartment 36, Conried.

169TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large room in private family. Apartment 26.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; modern elevator apartment; Subway Apt. 61.

187TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished front room; every convenience. Schrage. Apt. 53.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.) — Delightful room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; breakfast; gentleman. Potter.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (60th.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent room, private lavatory adjoining bath. Jackson. 7915 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 21.—Large, sunny studio room, facing the Hudson; high-class apartment house; two short blocks from 157th St. Subway.

LARGE, light room; elevator apartment; near Morningside Park, 117th; $6. S 151 Times.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Apt. 52.)—Attractive double room; business women, students; board optional.

WADSWORTH AV., 117.—Comfortable room, second floor; private family; $3.50; business woman preferred. Osborn.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 177.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient Park Row, Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

94th, 32 West.—Large, modern room; electricity; adjoining bath; furnished or unfurnished; $8.

130 W. 97th St.—Beautiful suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; other rooms and artist's studio; private house; references.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Automobile for sale.—7-seat touring Cadillac, with shock absorbers; self-starter, with electric lights, power tire pump; bumper, windshield and top in complete first-class running order. Apply Watson Club Garage, 58 East 58th St.

PACKARD 1448 Touring body painted Packard blue, with cream yellow striping; in good condition. Equipment includes set of slip covers. (No. 208.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1801 B'way, N. Y. City.

Buick, Model 40, first-class condition; full electric equipment; driven 8,000 miles by owner; sell reasonable. C. A. B., 231 West 39th St. Phone 4900-

$250,000 FIRST AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

Mayor's Committee to Use Fund for Emergency Workshops and the Worthy Poor.

ASKS PUBLIC WORKS RELIEF

Resolutions Appeal to Congress and State—Unions Assess Members —Ellis Island's Help.

The executive committee of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment met yesterday in the offices of the Chairman, Elbert H. Gary, and decided to raise at once a fund of not less than $250,000 for emergency workshops, and as a loan fund for those in immediate need. Contributions for the fund may be sent to Frederick Strauss of 1 William Street, Treasurer.

The details of the administration of the loan fund are being worked out by a sub-committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, but it is understood that in the distribution of money the committee will work as far as possible through churches, fraternal orders, labor unions, and other organizations. The various organizations, it is thought, are the most likely to have full information as to needy cases, particularly those of the many persons who are too proud to tell a committee of their distress.

The Executive Committee adopted several resolutions presented by sub-committees. One urged Congress to push all public works, especially buildings that had been authorized or would be authorized at the present session, to relieve unemployment over the country, and another requested the State authorities to act similarly and to investigate teh amount of funds on hand which might be available for further use in relieving unemployment.

Good Neighbor Movement.

The Secretary of the Sub-committee on Relief Needs and Measures was instructed to make a continuous study of the requirements of nedy groups in New York City, and of what public and private agencies are doing to relieve the situation, and the same sub-committee was authorized to carry on a "Good Neighbor Movement," with the object of getting families or individuals to become responsible for the aid of the needy under the general direction of the Mayor's Committee, whose office is to serve as a clearing house for this work.

Mgr. O'Hara, rector of St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Brooklyn; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were appointed a special committee to co-ordinate the relief work of the churches, and especially to outline methods for the observation of the "unemployment Sunday" on Jan. 31.

The Sub-committee on Immediate Employment Opportunities will confer within a few days with representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and representatives of banks and insurance companies in an effort to stimulate building operations.

Mrs. Sara J. Atwood of the American Civic League took 415 homeless men last night to Ellis Island, where the Government furnishes beds and breakfast for them. She said that the food supplies had run out on one occasion, and donations of food would be welcome. Many of the men are poorly dressed, and gifts of cast-off clothing also can be put to good use.

In the effort to reduce the congestion in the labor market for boys and girls, Mornay Williams, Chairman of the New York Child Laoor Committee, will address a meeting of parents, teachers, and pupils in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, at 40 Irving Place, at 8 P. M. tomorrow. He will urge parents to keep their children in school until labor conditions offer a better opening.

Carpenters Assess Members.

Carpenters' Union No. 32 voted an assessment of 25 cents a week on each member who was working three or more days to help support the unemployed. Carpenters' Union No. 309 had already taken steps toward similar action, and other unions probably will supplement their unemployed benefit funds by this method. The Marine Transport Workers' Union, which is an I. W. W. body, will give the proceeds of a ball to be held on January 28 to the relief of unemployed members.

The Hotel de Gink, at 75 Worth Street, which was closed on Sunday, was receiving tramps again yesterday, and Jeff Davis, their leader, said that on Thursday or Friday he expected to have a formal opening and invite the city officials. He said he had found work for twenty-two men.

The Industrial Christian Alliance, 243 West Eleventh Street, elected George Tuttle Brokaw President, Dr. John Armstrong Wade and James E. Ware Vice Presidents, R. Montgomery Schell Secretary, and Bruce M. Falconer Treasurer. In 1914 the alliance furnished 7,420 meals for the down and out, lodged 711 men, provided for 150 families, and found permanent jobs for 800 men.

CIVIL SERVICE DEFENDED.

Municipal Commission Opens Its Case at Investigation.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission, which is being investigated by the State Commission, started its defense yesterday, when Leonard Fuld, assistant chief examiner for the local commission, testified regarding alleged illegal assignments in the city departments. Fuld was appointed an examiner at $1,500 a year in 1908 and was appointed to his present position last July. He receives $3,000 a year.

The witness testified that citizens had made many complaints of violations of the civil service law in various city departments by persons being assigned to work other than that they were employed to do. In the majority of cases, Mr. Fuld said, the complaints were well founded, and the local commission carried out his recommendations. The witness told of an Italian working in a Brooklyn department who could not read, write, or speak English. The man was removed by the local commission. The hearing will be continued today.

SAFE ROBBED, CLERK GONE.

Note Says "I Am Turning Thief for a Little While."

When Louis Schwartz, manager for a United Cigar Store at 34 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, opened the store yesterday he found the safe door had been opened and $125 taken from the cash drawer. On the counter was pinned a note which read:

Friend Louis: Have gone away to some other town to see if I can start life right. I am turning thief for a little while. Thanking you for the many kind favors you have done me, I remain,

HARRY.

This note was turned over to detectives. Harry MacIndoe, of 129 Gurnsey Street, Brooklyn, was in charge of the store on Sunday and closed it that night. At his home his mother said he had not returned since he left on Sunday for the store. In a joking way MacIndoe said to an acquaintance in Long Island City on Saturday,

"Come around to the store Monday morning; you'll find a good story there."

$10,000 Damages on Third Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Elizabeth Schoonmaker, administratrix of the estate of her husband, Frederick Schoonmaker of the Bronx, got a verdict of $10,000 today against the Pittsburgh Construction Company. Schoonmaker was killed by an electric wire in Central Park West, New York, in 1913. This was the third trial. One jury gave $12,000, and the other disagreed.

WOMAN MARSHAL JAILS TWO.

She Cows Suspects and Marches Them Off to Lockup.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Luella Arnold, widow of John Arnold, founder of Point Pleasant, who was appointed Special Borough Marshal on Jan. 1, made her first arrests today.

She saw two men peeping into windows of houses on Grove Street and suspected that they were reconnoitering for the purpose of burglary. She followed the men, who had no suspicion that she was an arm of the law, and learned that they had been entering stores and begging for food and money.

After obtaining this information, she stopped the men and question them, showing her badge of authority. They said they were seeking work. This did not satisfy the Marshal, who ordered the men to march in front of her and to make no attempt to get away.

Very much surprised, the pair obeyed directions with docility and preceded Mrs. Arnold into the Police Station. Later Recorder Murphy released one of the men on his promise to leave the vicinity. The Recorder recognized the second man as Joseph Franty. The Recorder himself had a few days before given Franty money and a ticket to Philadelphia. Today he gave him a sentence of thirty days in the County Jail.

ARMY WOMEN ON BUFORD.

Twenty-two Children Came Through Canal on the Transport.

Mrs. G. M. Grimes, wife of Capt. Grimes, Quartermaster of the Thirtieth Infantry, pointed out yesterday that the arrival of the United States Army transport Buford on Sunday marked the completion of the first transportation of a regiment from the Presidio in California to New York through the Panama Canal. The regiment is going to Plattsburg, N. Y. Capt. and Mrs. Grimes were met at the Woodstock by the Captain's father and mother, Brig. Gen. G. S. Grimes, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Grimes, who had come down from Buffalo.

"Most of the women of the regiment came on the transport," said Mrs. Grimes, "and there were twenty-two children aboard. We left San Francisco on Dec. 24, and of course on Christmas Day we had a tree for the children. Unfortunately our New Year's celebration was of a different character, for after a period of the most delightful weather imaginable we ran into a terrible gale. It took about fourteen days to get to Panama. Gen. Clarence Edwards, who is now in command in the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Edwards came as far as the Ithmus with us."

"We only came from Alaska in July," said Mrs. Grimes's 10-year-old daughter, Helen. "Soon I will have lived almost everywhere. I have lived in the Philippines and in Alaska, and I have been in China and Japan, and all over the United States, and now I have been through the Panama Canal."

ASK TRAVIS ABOUT PLUMS.

Prospective $50,000 Wendel Fee Interests Assemblyman Fish.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Quoting THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 15 to the effect that Francis Winslow of Westchester had been appointed by Controller Eugene M. Travis as appraiser of the estate of J. G. Wendel, the great real estate owner, and that the fees probably would amount to $50,000, Assemblyman Hamilton Fish of Putnam tonight introduced a resolution calling on the Controller to send to the Assembly a list of men who had received similar plums in the last two years.

The resolution also asked the opinion of the Controller about a more economical system of appraisal of estates under which large fees should go into the State Treasury instetad of to individuals. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

NEW MOTION BY G. W. YOUNG

Question of Probate of Nordica Will in Jersey Goes On.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 18.—George W. Young, husband of Mme. Lillian Nordica, moved again today before Judge John W. Slocum for the probate of a will drawn by her soon after her marriage to him in 1909. Under this will Mr. Young would become the chief heir. Under another alleged will, said to have been drawn in 1914, the bulk of the estate goes to relatives of the singer.

Today it was decided that the first thing that must be established to the satisfaction of the court is that Mr. Young is a resident of New Jersey. He claims residence at Deal. At the request of counsel the hearing went over until Thursday.

THOMAS BUYS TOWN HOUSE.

Playwright Will Have New York Home at 60 East Fifty-sixth St.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, purchased for his city residence yesterday the four-story brownstone house at 60 East Fifty-sixth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are now living in a rented house at 55 East Fifty-third Street. The new residence has a frontage of twenty-two feet, and was bought through Peace & Elliman from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. It is assessed for $54,000. Before occupying it Mr. Thomas intends to make extensive alterations.

Just a week ago James K. Hackett, the actor, bought the former Dr. W. E. Woodend residence at 58 West Seventy-first Street for his city home.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Gov. Fielder won a point in law before Chancellor Lewis yesterday when he caused an order to be given to a Jersey City bank to bring a mortgage suit against the estate of Robert Davis instead of against the heir, Robert Davis, Jr. After winning his point the Governor said he was entitled to $25 counsel fees, but the court was powerless to pay him.

NEWARK.—Six Captains and six Lieutenants resigned from the First Infantry Regiment yesterday as a result of dissatisfactions of long standing.

KEARNY.—John Bustraam, 32 years old, the chauffeur of an automobile truck, was killed yesterday when his truck skidded and overturned. He was pinned under it.

RIDGEWOOD.—Hundreds of persons wishing to go to New York by the main line of the Erie Railroad were prevented last evening by the derailment of a coal train near Hohokus that blocked all traffic.

RED BANK.—An automobile belonging to Walter J. F. Getty of New York was destroyed by fire yesterday in Mr. Getty's garage in Broad Street.

LABEL IN HAT LEADS TO MURDER ARRESTS

Two Men Taken Here Charged with Double Killing and Robbery in Virginia.

PAIR TRAILED TO NEW YORK

Hat Left Behind Sent to Police to Find Man Who Bought It in Eighth Ave. Store.

Detectives Daly and Martin arrested Micheal Volidi, 32, a clerk and waiter of 2382 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, and Spiro di Bonno, 44, a chef, of357 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night and locked them up at Headquarters charged with the murder of Isaac Waldrup and Nicholas Cossinas at Clark Station, Virginia, four miles from Washington, on Jan. 10.

Di Bonno, who was arrested at the rear of a butcher's shop at 232 West Twenty-eighth Street, has been under observation since Friday. Volidi was was caught at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Both deny that they were in Virginia at the time of the murder.

The crime, for which they are held pending further communication with the police of Washington, took place at the country house of Mrs. Mattie Hughes, known in Washington as Frankie Harris. Cossinas had brought her home from a Washington theatre a little after midnight on the morning of Jan. 10, and waited outside while she let herself into he house. As she opened the door she noticed that the curtain had been torn off and cried out in surprise. Then she turned up the light, and as she did so a small man standing in the shadow struck her with the butt of a revolver, breaking her jaw and rendering her unconscious.

When Mrs. Hughes recovered her senses she found her father, Isaac Waldrup, who had evidently heard the noise and run to her aid from inside the house, and Cossinas, who had come from his automobile, lying dead beside her, shot in several places.

Two diamond earings, valued at $600, had been torn out of her earns. Mrs. Hughes managed to crawl to the country home of Congressman Philip Campbell of Kansas, which is near by, and told her story.

Crandall Mackey, a Washington lawyer, and Lieut. Charles Evans of the Washington police took up the case, with no clue to work o nexcept a small green hat bearing the name of a hatter in Eighth Avenue, New York. They communicated with the New York police, and the latter's investigations resulted in the arrests last night.

A warant is out in the District of Columbia for J. B. Dunlond in connection with the case.

MORGAN EXPLAINS CREDIT.

Tells President Neutrality Is Not Being Violated in Russian Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—J. P. Morgan, of the New York banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., had a fifteen-minute talk with President Wilson today in which the eneral trade situation was discussed. Morgan told the President something about the credit of the Russian Government established with the Morgan firm.

According to the explanation made by Mr. Morgan, no arrangement had been made by his firm for a direct loan to the Russian Goverpirment, but a credit of $12,000,000 was established in New York against which the Russian Government would draw for the payment of obligations contracted in this country. While there is no official statement as to what the PresiTAOIN SHRDLU U RLWYKY dent said to Mr. Morgan in this connection, the understanding is that the Government does not regard this method of extending credits to foreign belligerents as a violation of the spirit of the President's neutrality proclamations.

What Mr. Morgan said to the President about trade conditions, with particular reference to the reduction of the debt owed by this country to Europe, was encouraging.

Mr. Morgan also saw Secretary Lane at the Interior Department in regard to the proposal of the Morgan firm to have the Government build a railroad through some property owned by the firm in Alaska. The conversation between Secretary Lane and Mr. Morgan lasted about ten minutes.

The primary purpose of Mr. Morgan's visit to Washington was to attend sessions of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board of which he is Chairman. He was present at the committee's meeting at the Treasury today. He will leave here tomorrow after tomorrow's session.

WILSON TO HOLD HEARING.

Sets Aside Three Hours on Friday for Immigration Bill Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson received the Immigration bill today as passed by Congress, and, yielding to appeals for hearings, set aside three hours next Friday to hear arguments on the measure. What the President proposes to do still is problematical, but the fact that he has granted hearings has aroused the hopes of champions of the measure that he will not veto the bill.

Among those who have asked the President to hear them against the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall of New York, Representative Sabath of Chicago, Representative Goldfogle of New York, and Representative Gallivan of Boston. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Suffragists After Congressmen.

The Congressional Union, which has recently established headquarters at 13 East Forty-first Street, will fire its opening gun, which is loaded for New York Congressmen, at a meeting at headquarters on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The speakers will be Prof. Charles Beard, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. William Prendergast, Miss Lucy Burns, and Miss Doris Stevens. The public records of Congressmen who recently voted against the suffrage amendment will be considered, and plans laid for work with the Senators, in preparation for the appearance of the bill in the Senate.

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HALF LIFE SIZE
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245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
118 W. 42D ST., near B'way (T)
1 W. 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
No Excuse not to have of Father, Mother, the big children, the tiny tots, these excellent photographs —at a convenient and high grade studio.
—Cut This Coupon—
Good Until Feb. 15, 1915.

TO ADVANCE FRANK CASE.

State and Defense Co-operate for Early Supreme Court Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—Early action is expected by the United States Supreme Court on the appeal of Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan. Counsel for both State and defense will cooperate to have the Supreme Court advance for hearing Frank's appeal from Federal Judge Newmans decision denying a habeas corpus writ.

Attorney General Grice of Georgia said tonight that he had received assurances of co-operation from Louis Marshall of New York, one of the attorneys for the defense. Mr. Grice said the motion to advance would be filed within two weeks. The case was formally docketed by the Supreme Court today. Unless advanced, it would not be heard for nearly eighteen months in the regular course of business. Frank's local attorneys and Frank himself are anxious for a speedy decision.

Frank's petition for a habeas corpus writ was based on the claim that the trial court lost jurisdiction over him by its failure to have him present when the jury returned its verdict. That course was suggested by the presiding Judge on account of alleged public feeling against the defendant.

HIPPODROME
Mammoth Winter Circus Supreme
OPENS SAT. MAT., JAN. 23.
SEAT SALE NOW Nights 25c.-$1.50. Daily Mats. 25c.-$1.

COMEDY Beginning SAT. NIGHT Seats Now
THE FALLEN IDOL
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'y. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Evgs. 8:30.
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
WINTHROP AMES Presents The American Prize Play,
CHILDREN OF EARTH
By ALICE BROWN.

BOOTH THEATRE SPECIAL TODAY AT 3:30 BEATRICE
also Jan. 26th, Feb. 2d & 9th.
HERFORD in her ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.
Management S. W. HAYWARD

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow $1.50.
105 WEBER OFFERS THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
Best Seats in First Balcony, 75c. & $1.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:20. Last $1.50 Mat. Tom'w. W'k
FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
"A RIPPING SHOW."—Tribune.
LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
500 GOOD GALLERY SEATS, 50c. SPLENDID BALCONY SEATS, $1.00.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW $1.50.
SINNERS
THE GREAT ALL-STAR CAST.
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING.
UNDER COVER
IRVIN COBB—Sat. Night, Carnegie Hall.

LAST THREE WEEKS
WINTER GARDEN
B'way & 50th. Evs., 8.
MATINEE TODAY
Best Orchestra Seats, $1 and $1.50
New York's Biggest Musical Show
DANCING AROUND
with
AL JOLSON
and Company of 125.
FINAL PERFORMANCE SAT., FEB. 6TH.

"Chez" Maurice Formerly Palaise de Danse, B'y & 50th. Phone 9260 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until closing.
MAURICE and Florence WALTON.
TONIGHT "APACHE NIGHT."

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."
Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Evgs. 8:20. Popular Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. Last 2 Weeks
THE LILAC DOMINO

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMOW 25c. to $1.
LIFE
WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF IDEAS, 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50, $1. and .50c.
Popular Mat. Tomorrow.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
BENNETT in MATERNITY
Night Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
$1.00 and $1.50 Matinees Thursday & Friday.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Wdsy & Sat. 25c & 50c.
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER"

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & SAT. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT "Hello Broadway"
with Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats., Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"ON TRIAL" 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Half Price Mat. Tom'w BEST SEATS $1

Polygamy
AMAZING, FASCINATING LOVE DRAMA.
LONGACRE 48TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
First Time Tomorrow Night, 8:30.
WM. L. SHERRY presents BOSWORTH'S
Hypocrites
MAT. DAILY, 25-50c. EVES., 25c. to $1.00.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Ave. Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c.
LEW FIELDS "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. Today. BURLESQUE. MONTE CARLO GIRLS.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TOPICAL CO.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES.
JOHN DREW
In His Famous Success, ROSEMARY
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST
NEXT MATINEE THURSDAY

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK Reg. Mat. Tomorrow & Sat. SPECIAL MAT. FRIDAY.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

DANSE DE FOLLIES At 12 Nightly. Dancing from 10:30. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserved Seats and Tables at Box Offices.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
BIGGEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
OTIS SKINNER
In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. POP. MAT. TOM'W 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON 44 ST. West Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP
By JAMES FORBES with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IRVIN COBB, Sat. Night, CARNEGIE HALL

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20
Mat. Tomorrow (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
IRVIN COBB—Sat. Night, Carnegie Hall.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
"A GREAT ACTRESS IN A GREAT PLAY."—Telegram.
MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE
By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
IRVIN COBB—Sat. Night, Carnegie Hall.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 7 TIMES TUES., JAN. 26 SEATS THURS.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
PHANTOM RIVAL
Frances Starr MARIE ODILE.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY. GRANVILLE BARKER.
OPENING POSTPONED UNTIL TUES. JAN. 26
All tickets for Friday night & Saturday Mat. & Eve., Jan. 22 & 23rd, must be exchanged at box office.
ANDROCLES AND THE LION.
By BERNARD SHAW,
with THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE, by Anatole France.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

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ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Valeska Suratt & Co., Nellie V. Nichols, Paul Conchas, Troy & Lee, others.
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. MARIE DORO in The Morals of Marcus. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "The Goose Girl."
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Today Special Mat. at 2. Hasssel u. Gretel (act 2). Schumann, Mattfeld, Braslau, Cond., Hagemann. Aida (act 2). Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur; Bohems (act 1). Alda; Botta, Tegani, Rothier. Pagliacci (act 1). Bori; Caruso, Amato, Cond., Polacco. Prices from $1 to $5.
Wed. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Garrison; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. (Premiere) Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada, Tegani, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. (Last time to $3.) Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. (Cast above.)
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Concert for Benefit of Widows and Orphans in Galicia.
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Ukrainian Chorus of 70 Voices
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ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
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Adele Margulies.....Piano
Leopold Lichtenberg.Violin
Leo Schuls.....Cello

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3.
Recital of Violin Chamber Music—ALBERT SPALDING
ANDRE BENOIST at the Piano (STEINWAY.)
Seats at Hall or Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 26, at 3.
GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 23, at 3.
Violin Recital SPIERING
Assisted by COENRAAD V. BOS. Seats at Box Office, Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15.
FLONZALEY QUARTET.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.
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Parquet, Seats, 50 cts., $1, $2. Steinway Piano.

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CECIL CHESTERTON
LECTURE ON
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, HERETIC.
Prices $1.00 & 50c. Box Office or 147 W. 43th.

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IRVIN COBB of the Saturday Eve. Post (SEATS NOW SELLING.)
Illustrated Talk on what he saw at the front in the European War Zone. Motion Pictures.

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5-Part Drama, HEARTS & THE HIGHWAY, and 4 Special Pictures.

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Jan. 27—Scotland
Feb. 3—Ireland
Feb. 10—Germany-Austria
Feb. 17—The Allied Powers

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